Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.5/47/L.51	Draft decision	See annex fascicle, agenda items 103 and 104, document A/47/832/Add.2, draft decision II
S/24917 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992,* document S/24917 and Add.1
S/24938	Letter dated 24 November 1992 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus	Ibid., document S/24938

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Agenda item 125

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 125: Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 7th and 19th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 135.

DOCUMENT A/47/580

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, pursuant to Assembly resolution 45/37 of 28 November 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 125, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/47/323), which was submitted in accordance with resolution 45/37 and was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, at the 7th meeting of the Committee, on 28 September 1992.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 7th and 19th meetings, on 28 September and 23 October 1992. The summary records of those meetings are contained in documents A/C.6/47/SR.7 and 19.

5. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.5) sponsored by Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 61 to 9, with 28 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

7. The representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Argentina, the United States of America and Israel made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

8. The representative of the Republic of Korea made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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[1] The delegation of Ireland subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution; the delegations of Bangladesh, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Qatar, the Sudan, Uganda and Yemen, that they had intended to vote in favour.

OBSERVER STATUS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND/OR BY THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980, 37/104 of 16 December 1982, 39/76 of 13 December 1984, 41/71 of 3 December 1986, 43/160 B of 9 December 1988 and 45/37 of 28 November 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/323),

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,[2]

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, of 14 March 1975,[3] regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and cooperation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

Noting that many States have recognized those national liberation movements and have granted them facilities, privileges and immunities in their countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in particular those which are host to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. *Urges* the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Vienna, 4 February–14 March 1975*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/15, annex.

[3] Ibid., vol. II, p. 207.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/580, para. 9) by a recorded vote of 100 to 9, with 34 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 47/29.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/323	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/47/580, paras. 5 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 126

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 126: Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 6th and 11th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 136.

DOCUMENT A/47/581

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 45/38 of 28 November 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 126, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/47/324), submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 45/38.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 6th and 11th meetings, on 25 September and 8 October 1992. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/47/SR.6 and 11) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 11th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.3), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 8 below).

7. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Israel.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STATUS OF THE PROTOCOLS ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979, 37/116 of 16 December 1982, 39/77 of 13 December 1984, 41/72 of 3 December 1986, 43/161 of 9 December 1988 and 45/38 of 28 November 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/324) on the status of the Protocols[1] Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949[2] and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments, pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Noting with satisfaction that, pursuant to article 90 of Additional Protocol I, the International Fact-Finding Commission has become operational,

Stressing the need for consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[2] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Mindful of the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross in offering protection to the victims of armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and to disseminate knowledge of the two additional Protocols,

1. *Appreciates* the virtually universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the increasingly wide acceptance of the two additional Protocols of 1977;

2. *Notes*, however, the fact that, in comparison with the Geneva Conventions, the number of States parties to the two additional Protocols is still limited;

3. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

4. *Calls upon* all States which are already parties to Protocol I, or those States not parties, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/581, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 47/30.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/324	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/47/581, paras. 5 and 8

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 127

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 127: Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 10th, 11th and 19th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 137.

DOCUMENT A/47/582

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, pursuant to Assembly resolution 45/39 of 28 November 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 127, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/47/325 and Add.1 and 2), submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 45/39. The report was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, at the 10th meeting, on 7 October 1992. It contained the reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 45/39, as well as information submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 10 of resolution 45/39, on the state, as at 13 July 1992, of ratification of and accessions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 10th, 11th and 19th meetings, held between 7 and 23 October 1992. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/47/SR.10, 11 and 19) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item

5. At the 19th meeting, on 23 October 1992, the representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.6), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Belarus and Canada joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 8 below).

7. The representative of Ethiopia made a statement in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/325 and Add.1 and 2),

Conscious of the need to develop and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the repeated acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

Concerned at the failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Concerned also at the abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, particularly if acts of violence are involved,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate measures as required by international law, including measures of a preventive nature, and to bring offenders to justice,

Welcoming measures already taken by States to this end in conformity with their international obligations,

Convinced that the role of the United Nations, which includes the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions, is important in promoting efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

3. *Urges* States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

4. *Also urges* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

5. *Recommends* that States should cooperate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

6. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

7. *Also calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

8. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 8 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/582, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 47/31.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/325 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/47/582, paras. 5 and 8

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 128

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 128: United Nations Decade of International Law*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 7th and 34th to 37th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 127.

DOCUMENT A/47/583

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 46/53 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 128, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/384 and Add.1), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, at the 7th meeting, on 28 September 1992.

4. The following documents were also circulated under the item:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 46/53, requested the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law to continue its work at the forty-seventh session in accordance with its mandate and methods of work. Pursuant to that resolution, the Sixth Committee, at its 2nd meeting, on 18 September 1992, decided to reconvene the Working Group and elected Mr. Alfonso María Dastis (Spain) Chairman of the Working Group. The Working Group held 14 meetings between 28 September and 6 November 1992.

6. At the 34th meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 13 November 1992, the Chairman of the Working Group introduced the report of the Working Group (A/C.6/47/L.12).

7. The Sixth Committee considered the item, as well as the report of the Working Group, at its 34th to 37th meetings, held between 13 and 19 November 1992. The summary records of those meetings are contained in documents A/C.6/47/SR.34 to 37.

8. At the 37th meeting, the Chairman of the Working Group introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.16) sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Belarus, Ethiopia and Mongolia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 10 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989 by which it declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Recalling also that the main purposes of the Decade, according to resolution 44/23, should be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling further its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990, to which was annexed the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/384 and Add.1), submitted pursuant to resolution 46/53 of 9 December 1991,

Recalling that the Sixth Committee established at the forty-fifth session the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations on the programme of activities for the Decade,

Noting that the Sixth Committee reconvened the Working Group at the forty-sixth and the forty-seventh sessions to continue its work in accordance with resolutions 45/40 and 46/53,

Having considered the report of the Working Group submitted to the Sixth Committee (A/C.6/47/L.12),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Sixth Committee for the elaboration, within the framework of its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, of the programme for the activities to be commenced during the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade, and requests the Working Group to continue its work at the forty-eighth session in accordance with its mandate and methods of work;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to States and international organizations and institutions that have undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade, including sponsoring conferences on various subjects of international law;

3. *Adopts* the programme for the activities to be commenced during the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade as an integral part of the present resolution, to which it is annexed;

4. *Invites* all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and, as appropriate, to submit to the Secretary-General interim or final reports for transmission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session or, at the latest, its forty-ninth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information, a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the programme;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to supplement his report, as appropriate, with new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification and to submit it to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report containing the plan referred to in section V, paragraph 3, of the programme for the second term of the Decade;

8. *Encourages* States to disseminate at the national level, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Appeals* to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of international law and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of States and international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law the programme annexed to the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

ANNEX

Programme for the activities for the second term (1993-1994) of the United Nations Decade of International Law

I. PROMOTION OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The General Assembly, bearing in mind that maintenance of international peace and security is the underlying condition for the success of the implementation of the programme for the United Nations Decade of International Law, calls upon States to act in accordance with international law, and particularly the Charter of the United Nations, and encourages States and international organizations to promote the acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law.

2. States are invited to consider, if they have not yet done so, becoming parties to existing multilateral treaties, in particular those relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification. International organizations under whose auspices such treaties are concluded are invited to indicate whether they publish periodic reports on the status of ratifications of and accessions to multilateral treaties, and if they do not, to indicate whether in their view such a process would be useful. Consideration should be given to the question of treaties which have not achieved wider participation or entered into force after a considerable lapse of time and the circumstances causing the situation.

3. States and international organizations are encouraged to provide assistance and technical advice to States, in particular to developing countries, to facilitate their participation in the process of multilateral treaty-making, including their adherence to and implementation of multilateral treaties, in accordance with their national legal systems.

4. States are encouraged to report to the Secretary-General on ways and means provided for in the multilateral treaties to which they are parties, regarding the implementation of such treaties. International organizations are similarly encouraged to report to the Secretary-General on ways and means provided for by the multilateral treaties concluded under their auspices, regarding the implementation of such treaties. The Secretary-General is requested to prepare a report on the basis of this information and to submit it to the General Assembly.

II. PROMOTION OF MEANS AND METHODS FOR THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES, INCLUDING RESORT TO AND FULL RESPECT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. States, the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations, including the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, as well as the International Law Association, the Institute of International Law, the Hispano-Luso-American Institute of International Law and other international institutions working in the field of international law, and national societies of international law, are invited to study the means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the

International Court of Justice, and to present suggestions for the promotion thereof to the Sixth Committee.

2. Taking into account the suggestions mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section and with due regard to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111) the Sixth Committee should consider, where appropriate, on the basis of a report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, or of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, the following questions:

(*a*) Strengthening the use of means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes, with particular attention to the role to be played by the United Nations, as well as methods for early identification and prevention of disputes and their containment;

(*b*) Procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising in specific areas of international law;

(*c*) Ways and means of encouraging greater recognition of the role of the International Court of Justice and its wider use in the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(*d*) Enhancement of cooperation of regional organizations with the United Nations system of organizations in respect of the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(*e*) Wider use of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

III. ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS CODIFICATION

1. International organizations, including the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations, are invited to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations summary information regarding the programme and results of their work relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, including their suggestions for future work in their specialized field, with an indication of the appropriate forum to undertake such work. Similarly, the Secretary-General is requested to prepare a report on the relevant activities of the United Nations, including those of the International Law Commission. Such information should be presented in a report by the Secretary-General to the Sixth Committee.

2. On the basis of the information mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section, States are invited to submit suggestions for consideration by the Sixth Committee and, as appropriate, recommendations. In particular, efforts should be made to identify areas of international law which might be ripe for progressive development or codification.

3. The Sixth Committee should study, taking into account General Assembly resolution 684 (VII) of 6 November 1952,[1] its coordinating role with respect, *inter alia*, to the drafting of provisions of a legal nature and the consistent use of legal terminology in international instruments adopted by the General Assembly. States are invited to present proposals in this regard to the Sixth Committee.

4. The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization should continue to study possible measures to strengthen the United Nations system for the maintenance of international peace and security. In that context, the Special Committee should take note of the Secretary-General's report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" in the light of the debate within the United Nations, particularly within the General Assembly.

IV. ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law should, in the context of the Decade, continue to formulate, as appropriate and in a timely manner, relevant guidelines for the Programme's activities and report to the Sixth Committee on the activities carried out under the Programme in accordance with such guidelines. Special emphasis should be given to supporting academic and professional institutions already carrying out research and education in international law, as well as to encouraging the establishment of such institutions where they might not exist, particularly in the developing countries. States and other public or private bodies are encouraged to contribute to the strengthening of the Programme.

2. States should encourage their educational institutions to introduce courses in international law for students studying law, political science, social sciences and other relevant disciplines; they should study the possibility of introducing topics of international law in the curricula of schools at the primary and secondary levels. Cooperation between institutions at the university level amongst developing countries, on the one hand, and their cooperation with those of developed countries on the other, should be encouraged.

3. States should consider convening conferences of experts at the national and regional levels in order to study the question of preparing model curricula and materials for courses in international law, training of teachers in international law, preparation of textbooks on international law and the use of modern technology to facilitate the teaching of and research in international law.

4. States, the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations should consider organizing seminars, symposia, training courses, lectures and meetings and undertaking studies on various aspects of international law.

5. States are encouraged to organize special training in international law for legal professionals, including judges, and personnel of ministries of foreign affairs and other relevant ministries as well as military personnel. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Hague Academy of International Law, regional organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross are invited to continue cooperating in this respect with States.

6. Cooperation among developing countries, as well as between developed and developing countries, in particular among those persons who are involved in the practice of international law, for exchanging experience and for mutual assistance in the field of international law, including assistance in providing textbooks and manuals of international law, is encouraged.

7. In order to make better known the practice of international law, States and international and regional organizations should endeavour to publish, if they have not done so, summaries, repertories or yearbooks of their practice.

8. States and international organizations should encourage the publication of important international legal instruments and studies by highly qualified publicists, bearing in mind the possibility of assistance from private sources.

9. Other international courts and tribunals, including the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, are invited to disseminate more widely their judgements and advisory opinions, and to consider preparing thematic or analytical summaries thereof.

10. International organizations are requested to publish treaties concluded under their auspices, if they have not yet done so. Timely publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* is encouraged and efforts directed towards adopting an electronic form of publication should be continued. Timely publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* is also encouraged.

V. PROCEDURES AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

1. The Sixth Committee, working primarily through its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law and with the assistance of the Secretariat, will be the coordinating body of the programme for the Decade. The question of the use of an intra-sessional, inter-sessional or existing body to carry out specific activities of the programme may be considered by the General Assembly.

2. The Sixth Committee is requested to continue to prepare the programme of activities for the Decade.

3. The Secretariat, on the basis of informal consultations with the members of the Sixth Committee, should draw up a preliminary operational plan for a possible United Nations congress on public international law, based on the proposal that the congress should be held in 1994 or 1995, and within existing resources and assisted by voluntary contributions, and submit it to the Sixth Committee for consideration by general agreement at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

4. All organizations and institutions referred to and invited to submit reports to the Secretary-General under sections I to IV above

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[1] See the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15), annex II.

are requested to submit interim or final reports preferably at the forty-eighth session but not later than the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

5. States are encouraged to establish, as necessary, national, subregional and regional committees which may assist in the implementation of the programme for the Decade. Non-governmental organizations are encouraged to promote the purposes of the Decade within the fields of their activities, as appropriate.

6. It is recognized that, within the existing overall level of appropriations, adequate financing for the implementation of the programme for the Decade is necessary and should be provided. Voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, would be useful and are strongly encouraged. To this end, the establishment of a trust fund to be administered by the Secretary-General might be considered by the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/583, para. 10). For the final text, [illegible]esolution 47/32.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/60-S/23329	Letter dated 27 December 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents relating to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States	
A/47/67	Letter dated 23 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/47/356-S/24367	Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions agreed upon at the second Ibero-American Summit, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992	
A/47/384 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/6	Note verbale dated 6 October 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/L.12	Report of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law	
A/C.6/47/L.16	Draft resolution	See A/47/583, paras. 8 and 10

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Agenda item 129

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 129: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 20th to 30th and 35th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 128.

DOCUMENT A/47/584

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 129, the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session", and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

3. The Committee considered the item at its 20th to 30th and 35th meetings, held between 26 October and 16 November 1992. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/47/SR.20-30 and 35) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

4. At the 20th meeting, Mr. Christian Tomuschat, Chairman of the International Law Commission at its forty-fourth session, introduced the Commission's report on the work of that session. At the 30th meeting, the Chairman of the Commission made a closing statement.

5. At the 35th meeting, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.14).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 8 below).

7. The representatives of Guinea (on behalf of the Group of African States in the Sixth Committee), Israel, Cuba, the United States of America, Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, Canada, India, China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community) made statements in explanation of position after the Committee adopted the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session (A/47/10),

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[1] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Recognizing the role of the International Law Commission in the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Taking note with appreciation of the sections of the report of the International Law Commission concerning the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction (A/47/10, chap. II and annex) and noting the debate in the Sixth Committee pertaining to this question (see A/C.6/47/SR.20-25, 28-30 and 35),

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session (A/47/10);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission, entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", which was devoted to the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction;

5. *Invites* States to submit to the Secretary-General, if possible before the forty-fifth session of the International Law Commission, written comments on the report of the Working Group on the question of an international criminal jurisdiction (ibid., annex);

6. *Requests* the International Law Commission to continue its work on this question by undertaking the project for the elaboration of a draft statute for an international criminal court as a matter of priority as from its next session, beginning with an examination of the issues identified in the report of the Working Group and in the debate in the Sixth Committee with a view to drafting a statute on the basis of the report of the Working Group, taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Sixth Committee as well as any written comments received from States, and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Endorses* the decision of the International Law Commission (ibid., chap. V, sect. C) not to pursue further, during the present term of office of its members, the consideration of the second part of the topic "Relations between States and international organizations";

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work;

9. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To consider thoroughly:

(i) The planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*b*) To continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

10. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 377 of its report (A/47/10) and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

11. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

12. *Again draws the attention* of Governments to the importance, for the International Law Commission, of having their views on the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, adopted on first reading by the Commission, and urges them to present in writing their comments and observations by 1 January 1993, as requested by the Commission;

13. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate;

15. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

16. *Also recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly commence on 25 October 1993.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/584, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 47/33.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/10	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session (4 May-24 July 1992)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10*
A/47/95	Note verbale dated 19 February 1992 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General	
A/47/441-S/24559	Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-fourth session, held at Jeddah, Saudia Arabia, on 8 and 9 September 1992	
A/47/449-S/24566	Letter dated 15 September 1992 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration countries at their sixth meeting, held at Doha on 9 and 10 September 1992	
A/C.6/47/L.14	Draft resolution	See A/47/584, paras. 5 and 8

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ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 130: Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 32nd meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/585

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of its resolution 46/55 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 130, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideraiton of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session,[1] which contained the draft articles adopted at that session by the Commission on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, as well as a report of the Secretary-General (A/47/326 and Add.1-5) containing the comments and observations submitted by States in response to the invitation contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 46/55.

4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/55, had decided to establish at its forty-seventh session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee to examine, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in debates at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly:

"(*a*) Issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement;

"(*b*) The question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property".

Pursuant to that decision, the Sixth Committee, at its second meeting, on 18 September 1992, elected Mr. Carlos Calero-Rodrigues (Brazil) Chairman of the Working Group.

5. The Working Group held 10 meetings between 25 September and 6 November 1992.

6. At the 32nd meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 10 November 1992, the Chairman of the Working Group introduced the report of the Working Group (A/C.6/47/L.10).

7. The Committee considered the item, as well as the report of the Working Group, at its 32nd meeting. The summary record of that meeting (A/C.6/47/SR.32) reflects the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

8. At the 32nd meeting also, the Chairman of the Working Group introduced a draft decision (A/C.6/47/L.11).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 11 below).

10. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of India and Sierra Leone.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

11. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

CONVENTION ON JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITIES OF STATES AND THEIR PROPERTY

The General Assembly,

(*a*) Takes note of the report (A/C.6/47/L.10) of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 of 9 December 1991 to consider:

(i) Issues of substance arising out of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, adopted by the International Law Commission at its forty-third session;[1]

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10).

(ii) The question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994, or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property;

(*b*) Decides to re-establish the Working Group at its forty-eighth session, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, to continue consideration of those issues in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement, on the understanding that the Working Group will devote two weeks, at least ten to twelve meetings, starting from 27 September 1993, to concentrated work;

(*c*) Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/585, para. 11). For the final text, see decision 47/414.[2]

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[2] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/326 and Add.1-5	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/L.10	Report of the Working Group	
A/C.6/47/L.11	Draft decision	See A/47/585, paras. 8 and 11

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Agenda item 131

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 131: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 3rd to 5th, 9th and 37th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 129.

DOCUMENT A/47/586

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly resolutions 46/56 A and B of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 131, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 3rd to 5th, 9th and 37th meetings, held between 23 September and 19 November 1992. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/47/SR.3-5, 9 and 37) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 3rd meeting, Mr. José María Abascal Zamora (Mexico), Chairman of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its twenty-fifth session, introduced the Commission's report on the work of the session. At the 5th meeting, the Chairman of the Commission made a closing statement.

6. On 13 October, a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.4), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and Turkey, was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

[*Same text as the first to fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 to 11 of the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below.*]

At the 37th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a revised version (A/C.6/47/L.4/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. Subsequently, Belarus joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (see para. 9 below).

8. The representative of Canada made a statement in explanation of position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW ON THE WORK OF ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development and from different legal systems in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session (A/47/17),

Mindful of the valuable contribution to be rendered by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, particularly as regards the dissemination of international trade law,

Concerned about the relatively low incidence of expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and particularly of its working groups during recent years, due in part to inadequate resources to finance the travel of such experts,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session;

2. *Takes note with particular satisfaction* of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Model Law on International Credit Transfers (ibid., annex I);

3. *Recommends* that, in view of the current need for uniformity of the law applicable to international credit transfers, all States give due consideration to the enactment of legislation based on the Model Law;

4. *Takes note with particular satisfaction* of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Legal Guide on International Countertrade Transactions (ibid., chap. III);

5. *Recommends* the use of the Legal Guide to parties involved in international countertrade transactions;

6. *Recommends also* that all efforts be made to ensure that the Legal Guide becomes generally known and available;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the entry into force on 1 November 1992 of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules),[1] and requests the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote wider adherence to the Convention;

8. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing two seminars on international trade law, the first held at Suva, from 21 to 25 October 1991, and the second at Mexico City, on 20 and 21 February 1992, and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the seminars to take place;

(*b*) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for organizing, as a contribution to the activities of the United Nations Decade of International Law, a Congress under the theme "Uniform commercial law in the twenty-first century", held in New York from 18 to 22 May 1992, during the last week of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, which provided a useful assessment of the progress made to date in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and will assist the Commission and other organizations involved in the unification and harmonization of international trade law in laying out the course of their future work;

11. *Repeats its invitation* to those States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission;

12. *Requests* the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States, to continue to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups;

13. *Recommends* that the Commission pay special attention to the rationalization of the organization of its work and consider all possibilities for rationalization, in particular the holding of consecutive meetings of its working groups;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraphs 12 and 13 above to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

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[1] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Hamburg, 6-31 March 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.VIII.1), document A/CONF.89/13, annex I.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/586, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 47/34.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/17	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session (4-22 May 1992)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 17*
A/47/454	Granting of travel assistance to least developed and other developing countries that are members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/4	Letter dated 6 October 1992 from the Chairman of the Sixth Committee to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee	
A/C.6/47/7	Letter dated 12 October 1992 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the Chairman of the Sixth Committee	
A/C.6/47/L.4	Draft resolution	A/47/586, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.6/47/L.4/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid.

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ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 132: Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 31st meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 130.

DOCUMENT A/47/587

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 3 of its resolution 46/57 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 132, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session,[1] which contained the draft articles adopted at that session by the Commission on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, as well as draft Optional Protocol One on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions, and draft Optional Protocol Two on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character, also adopted by the Commission at that session.

4. In accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 46/57, informal consultations were held under the chairmanship of one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Sixth Committee, Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia), in order to study the above-mentioned draft articles and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect. Eight meetings of informal consultations were held between 22 September and 6 November 1992.

5. At the 31st meeting, on 9 November 1992, the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over the informal consultations referred to in paragraph 4 above, reported orally on their outcome. At the same meeting, the Sixth Committee took note of his oral report.

6. The summary record of the 31st meeting (A/C.6/47/SR.31) reflects the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

7. A draft decision (A/C.6/47/L.8) proposed by the Chairman of the Committee was circulated under the item.

8. At its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 10 below).

9. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Argentina.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON THE STATUS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND THE DIPLOMATIC BAG NOT ACCOMPANIED BY DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND OF THE DRAFT OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO

The General Assembly

(*a*) Takes note of the report of the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee (see A/C.6/47/SR.31) who presided over the consultations on the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto,[1] held in accordance with its resolution 46/57 of 9 December 1991;

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

(*b*) Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/587, para. 10). For the final text, see decision 47/415.[2]

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[2] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.6/47/L.8	Draft decision	See A/47/587, paras. 7 and 10

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ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 133: Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 12th to 18th and 37th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 32nd meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 131.

DOCUMENT A/47/588

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 46/58 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item, as item 133, in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization which was introduced by the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee at the 12th meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 12 October 1992.

4. The following communications were also circulated under the item:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 12th to 18th and 37th meetings, held between 12 October and on 19 November 1992. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/47/SR.12-18 and 37) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 37th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.15), sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay and Venezuela. Subsequently, Mexico joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. The Committee also had before it a statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/47/L.17) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

8. At its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[1]

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[2] thirty-ninth,[3] fortieth,[4] forty-first,[5] forty-second,[6] forty-third,[7] forty-fourth,[8] forty-fifth,[9] forty-sixth[10] and forty-seventh (A/47/1) sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

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[1] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986, 42/157 of 7 December 1987, 43/170 of 9 December 1988, 44/37 of 4 December 1989, 45/44 of 28 November 1990 and 46/58 of 9 December 1991.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[3] Ibid., *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

Noting the recommendations relevant to the work of the Special Committee contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111), in the light of the debate within the United Nations, particularly within the General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of its session held in 1992 (A/47/33),

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the fields of the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Bearing in mind various proposals presented to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (ibid.);

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 1 to 19 March 1993;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1993, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 below:

(*a*) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context:

(i) To continue its consideration of the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations;

(ii) To continue its consideration of the proposal on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter;

(iii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted to the Special Committee or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1993;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

(i) To consider the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States;

(ii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States already under consideration in the Special Committee or those that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1993;

(*c*) To consider various proposals with the aim of strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness;

4. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

5. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group, and also decides that the Special Committee shall be authorized to invite other States or intergovernmental organizations to participate in the debate in plenary meetings of the Special Committee on specific items where it considers that such participation would assist in its work;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

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[4] Ibid., *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[5] Ibid., *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[6] Ibid., *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[7] Ibid., *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[8] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[9] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[10] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/588, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 47/38.[11]

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[11] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/33	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 33*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/60-S/23329	Letter dated 27 December 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents relating to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States	
A/47/67	Letter dated 23 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/47/356-S/24367	Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions agreed upon at the second Ibero-American Summit, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992	
A/47/516	Letter dated 6 October 1992 from the representative of Oman to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the League of Arab States at its ninety-eighth regular session, on 13 September 1992	
A/47/845-S/25020	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirteenth session, held from 21 to 23 December 1992	
A/C.6/47/L.15	Draft resolution	See A/47/588, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.6/47/L.17	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/47/L.15: note by the Secretary-General	

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/47/588

A/C.5/47/56	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/714	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 104

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Agenda item 134

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 134: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 33rd and 35th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 132.

DOCUMENT A/47/589

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly resolution 46/60 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 134, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/47/26), which was introduced by the outgoing Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country at the 33rd meeting, on 12 November 1992.

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 33rd and 35th meetings, on 12 and 16 November 1992. The summary records of those meetings are contained in documents A/C.6/47/SR.33 and 35.

5. At the 35th meeting, the outgoing Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.13), sponsored by Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Russian Federation and Spain. Subsequently, Belarus joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/47/26),

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[1] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations[2] and the responsibilities of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Noting the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding which has guided the deliberations of the Committee on issues affecting the United Nations community and the host country,

Welcoming the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 55 of its report (ibid.);

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expresses the hope that the host country will continue to take all

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[1] Resolution 22 A (I).

[2] See resolution 169 (II).

measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country and hopes that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will be duly resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Welcomes* the recent lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and urges the host country to continue to abide by its obligations to the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

5. *Notes* the establishment by the Committee of a working group to consider problems of financial indebtedness[3] and stresses the importance of efforts undertaken in this regard;

6. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 26*, sect. III.C, para. 43.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/589, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 47/35.[4]

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[4] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/26	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 26*
A/C.6/47/L.13	Draft resolution	See A/47/589, paras. 5 and 7

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 135

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 135: Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 2nd, 26th and 32nd meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 133.

DOCUMENT A/47/590

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*23 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 46/61 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item, as item 135, in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/47/327 and Add.1), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, at its 2nd meeting, on 18 September 1992.

4. In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 46/61, informal consultations were held in nine meetings under the chairmanship of one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Sixth Committee, between 22 September and 29 October 1992, to examine the proposal concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, particularly in the light of the views of States reflected in the report of the Secretary-General[1] or expressed during the debate on the question in the Committee.[2]

5. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 2nd, 26th and 32nd plenary meetings, held between 18 September and 10 November 1992 (see A/C.6/47/SR.2, 26 and 32).

6. At the 26th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over the informal consultations referred to in paragraph 4 above, introduced a report (A/C.6/47/L.7) on the results of those consultations.

7. At the 32nd meeting, the Vice-Chairman introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.9).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ON CONSULAR FUNCTIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/47 of 28 November 1990 and 46/61 of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/327 and Add.1) containing the replies received from Member States and other States parties to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations[3] concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to that Convention,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the valuable work done during its forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions on the basis of the proposal concerning the elaboration of an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;

2. *Urges* States, in applying the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and corresponding provisions of other

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[1] A/46/348 and Add.1 and 2.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Sixth Committee*, 41st and 44th meetings, and corrigendum.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

agreements, to accord full facilities to consular officers in the performance of their functions;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Sixth Committee on the matter (A/C.6/47/L.7).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/590, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 47/36.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/327 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/L.7	Report of the Sixth Committee on the results of the informal consultations to examine the proposal concerning an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	
A/C.6/47/L.9	Draft resolution	See A/47/590, paras. 7 and 9

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Agenda item 136

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 136: Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 8th, 9th and 19th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 140.

DOCUMENT A/47/591

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, pursuant to subparagraph (*c*) of Assembly decision 46/417 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item, as item 136, in the agenda of its forty-seventh session and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/47/328), submitted pursuant to subparagraph (*b*) of decision 46/417.

4. A letter dated 28 September 1992 from the Permanent Missions of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Sixth Committee (A/C.6/47/3) was also circulated under the item.

5. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 8th, 9th and 19th meetings, held between 1 and 23 October 1992. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/47/SR.8, 9 and 19) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At its 8th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/47/L.2) sponsored by Benin, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America and Yemen. Subsequently, Croatia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recognizing* that the use of certain means and methods of warfare may have dire effects on the environment,

"*Recognizing also* the importance of the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict and, in particular, the rules of universal applicability laid down in the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, of 18 October 1907, with the Regulations annexed thereto[1] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] and the rules binding on States parties to the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 1977,[3] and to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of 1976,[4]

"*Expressing its deep concern* about environmental damage and depletion of natural resources, including the destruction of hundreds of oil-well heads and the release and waste of crude oil into the sea, during recent conflicts,

"*Noting* that existing provisions of international law prohibit such acts,

"*Concerned* that the provisions of international law prohibiting such acts may not be well known,

"*Expressing* the view that the natural environment as such should not be a legitimate military objective and may not be directly attacked,

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[1] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1108, No. 17119.

"*Expressing its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/328) submitted pursuant to decision 46/417,

"*Stressing* that wanton destruction of the environment with no legitimate military objective is clearly contrary to existing international law,

"*Regretting* that during periods of armed conflict there is inevitably some collateral damage to the environment, just as there is inevitably some collateral damage to civilian objects and collateral injury and death to civilians during armed conflict,

"1. *Urges* States to take all measures to ensure compliance with the existing international law applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict;

"2. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international conventions;

"3. *Further urges* States to take steps to incorporate the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment into their military manuals and to ensure that they are effectively disseminated."

7. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Jordan introduced a revised version (A/C.6/47/L.2/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yemen.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (see para. 10 below).

9. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Canada, Argentina, France, India, Belarus and Malaysia.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN TIMES OF ARMED CONFLICT

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the use of certain means and methods of warfare may have dire effects on the environment,

Recognizing also the importance of the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict and, in particular, both the rules of universal applicability laid down in the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, of 18 October 1907, with the Regulations annexed thereto,[1] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] and the applicable rules of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), of 1977,[3] and of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, of 1976,[4]

Expressing its deep concern about environmental damage and depletion of natural resources, including the destruction of hundreds of oil-well heads and the release and waste of crude oil into the sea, during recent conflicts,

Noting that existing provisions of international law prohibit such acts,

Stressing that destruction of the environment, not justified by military necessity and carried out wantonly, is clearly contrary to existing international law,

Concerned that the provisions of international law prohibiting such acts may not be widely disseminated and applied,

Noting the work on environmental protection carried out within the United Nations system and at meetings and symposia on the subject,

Taking note of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques,[5]

Taking note also of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[6] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro on 14 June 1992, in particular principle 24 thereof, and other relevant decisions of the Conference,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/328) submitted pursuant to General Assembly decision 46/417 of 9 December 1991,

Welcoming the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in this field, including plans to continue its consultation of experts with an enlarged basis of participation and its readiness to prepare a handbook of model guidelines for military manuals,

1. *Urges* States to take all measures to ensure compliance with the existing international law applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict;

2. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international conventions;

3. *Urges* States to take steps to incorporate the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment into their military manuals and to ensure that they are effectively disseminated;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law", a report on activities reported by the Committee.

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[5] ENMOD/CONF.II/12, part II.

[6] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8, and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution I, annex I.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/591, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 47/37.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/328	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/47/3	Letter dated 28 September 1992 from the Missions of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United States of America to the Chairman of the Sixth Committee	
A/C.6/47/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/47/591, para. 6
A/C.6/47/L.2/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 7 and 10

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 137

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 137: Financing of the United Nations Protection Force*

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DOCUMENTS A/47/825 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

DOCUMENT A/47/825

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 December 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 137, the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 46th and 50th meetings, on 16 and 19 December 1992, the Fifth Committee considered the item. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (A/47/741) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/778).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.46 and 50).

4. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/47/L.16).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.16 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (A/47/741) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/778),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, in which the Council endorsed the sending of a group of military liaison officers to Yugoslavia to promote maintenance of the cease-fire,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Protection Force for an initial period of twelve months, and Council resolutions 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992, 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992, 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992, 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992 and 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, by which the Council enlarged the mandate of the Force,

Recalling its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 on the financing of the Force,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Force are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 46th, 50th, 68th, 69th, 72nd and 74th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 93rd and 110th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 149.

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ibid.);

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Protection Force in full and on time;

3. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 46/233 an amount of 10 million United States dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992;

4. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 290,049,500 dollars gross (288,313,900 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 10 million dollars authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the operation of the Force for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993, inclusive;

5. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 10 million dollars for the period from 12 January to 14 October 1992 and the amount of 290,049,500 dollars gross (288,313,900 dollars net) for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991 and 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[1]

6. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,735,600 dollars for the period from 15 October 1992 to 20 February 1993 approved for the Force;

7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed 47,064,525 dollars gross (46,492,334 dollars net) per month for the period from 21 February to 20 September 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 20 February 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period beyond 20 February 1993, the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Force in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[2]

9. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 8 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

10. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force".

DOCUMENT A/47/825/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[9 September 1993]

1. The previous recommendation made by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly under agenda item 137 appears in part I of the report of the Committee (document A/47/825 above).

2. At its 68th, 69th, 72nd and 74th meetings, on 18, 23 and 27 August and 3 September 1993, the Fifth Committee further considered the item. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (A/47/741/Add.1 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/986).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's further consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.68, 69, 72 and 74).

4. At the 74th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/47/L.42).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.42 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (A/47/741/Add.1 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/986),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, in which the Council endorsed the sending of a group of military liaison officers to Yugoslavia to promote maintenance of the cease-fire,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Protection Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 847 (1993) of 30 June 1993,

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[1] See resolution 46/221 A.

[2] See decision 47/456.

Recalling its resolutions 46/233 of 19 March 1992 and 47/210 A of 22 December 1992 on the financing of the Force,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Force are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Expressing concern about the deteriorating financial situation with regard to the Force owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears,

Also expressing concern about the delays in submission of budget documents until well into the financial period of the Force, which have contributed to the deteriorating financial situation,

Expressing deep concern about the adverse effect that the deteriorating financial situation has on reimbursement to troop contributors, placing an additional burden on these countries and putting at risk the continuing supply of troops to the Force and, consequently, the success of the operation,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ibid.), subject to the terms of the present resolution, and approves on an exceptional basis the special arrangements for the United Nations Protection Force with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Force shall be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, referred to in paragraph 11 below, relevant information on the steps taken to comply with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee in its report (ibid.) and, in particular, the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/47/990);

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy, to improve management and to include in his report to the General Assembly mentioned in paragraph 2 above the steps taken to improve management;

4. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force promptly and in full;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore all possibilities in order to ensure prompt reimbursement to troop-contributing countries;

6. *Decides* to extend the first financial period by thirty-nine days, up to and including 31 March 1993, and to consolidate and administer the resources provided to the Force for the period from its inception on 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993, inclusive;

7. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 46/233 the amount of 27,759,900 United States dollars gross (27,269,300 dollars net), authorized and apportioned with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 47/210 A, for the operation of the Force for the period from 21 February to 31 March 1993;

8. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 227,584,900 dollars gross (226,132,800 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 141,193,575 dollars gross (139,477,002 dollars net) authorized and apportioned with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 47/210 A and the amount of 10 million dollars authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993, inclusive;

9. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 55 million dollars gross to meet the additional start-up requirements owing to the enlargement of the Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force in an amount not to exceed 200 million dollars gross (198,257,825 dollars net) for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1993, and, subject to the Security Council deciding to continue the Force beyond 30 September 1993 and to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed 65 million dollars gross (64,419,275 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 October to 31 December 1993, the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, prior to 1 November 1993, a full budget for the Force for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994;

12. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts of 86,391,325 dollars gross (86,655,798 dollars net) for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993, 55 million dollars gross for the additional start-up requirements owing to the enlargement of the Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 200 million dollars gross (198,257,825 dollars net) for the

period from 1 July to 30 September 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 set out in Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

13. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, shall take into consideration the decrease in their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 264,473 dollars approved for the Force for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993, inclusive;

14. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,742,175 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1993 approved for the Force;

15. *Decides* to establish the contributions of Andorra, the Czech Republic, Eritrea, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco and Slovakia to the Force in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-eighth session;

16. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 15 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

17. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991.

ANNEX

Special arrangements with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

1. At the end of the twelve-month period provided for in regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received or which are covered by established reimbursement rates shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account until payment is effected;

2. (a) Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which required claims have not yet been received shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the twelve-month period provided for in regulation 4.3;

(*b*) Claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided under paragraph 1 of the present annex, if appropriate;

(*c*) At the end of the additional four-year period, any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefor shall be surrendered.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/47/825, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 47/210 A.[3]

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 14 September 1993, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/47/825/Add.1, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 47/210 B.[4]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

[4] Ibid., vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/741 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/778	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/47/967-S/25973	Letter dated 18 June 1993 from the representative of Croatia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25973
A/47/986	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/47/990	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations	
A/C.5/47/L.16	Draft resolution	See A/47/825, paras. 4 and 6
A/C.5/47/L.42	*Idem*	See A/47/825/Add.1, paras. 4 and 6

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Agenda item 138

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 138: Observer status for the International Organization for Migration in the General Assembly*

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Document A/47/141: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session 1

Document A/47/L.6 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution ... 3

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Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*14 July 1992*]

LETTER DATED 13 JULY 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to address you, upon instructions from our Governments, which are members or observers of the International Organization for Migration, to request, in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the Assembly of an item entitled "Observer status for the International Organization for Migration in the General Assembly".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is annexed to this letter.

International Organization for Migration member States:

(*Signed*) Jorge VÁZQUEZ
Representative of Argentina

(*Signed*) Richard BUTLER
Representative of Australia

(*Signed*) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Representative of Austria

(*Signed*) Humayun KABIR
Representative of Bangladesh

(*Signed*) Paul NOTERDAEME
Representative of Belgium

(*Signed*) Oscar SERRATE CUÉLLAR
Representative of Bolivia

(*Signed*) Louise FRECHETTE
Representative of Canada

(*Signed*) Juan SOMAVIA
Representative of Chile

(*Signed*) Luis Fernando JARAMILLO
Representative of Colombia

(*Signed*) Emilia CASTRO DE BARISH
Representative of Costa Rica

(*Signed*) Bent HAAKONSEN
Representative of Denmark

(*Signed*) José AYALA LASSO
Representative of Ecuador

(*Signed*) Nabil A. ELARABY
Representative of Egypt

(*Signed*) Ricardo G. CASTAÑEDA-CORNEJO
Representative of El Salvador

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*For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.

(*Signed*) Erkki KOURULA
Representative of Finland

(*Signed*) Jean-Bernard MÉRIMÉE
Representative of France

(*Signed*) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Representative of Germany

(*Signed*) Antonios EXARCHOS
Representative of Greece

(*Signed*) Francis Eric AGUILAR-HECHT
Representative of Guatemala

(*Signed*) Roberto FLORES BERMÚDEZ
Representative of Honduras

(*Signed*) André ERDOS
Representative of Hungary

(*Signed*) Yoram ARIDOR
Representative of Israel

(*Signed*) Vieri TRAXLER
Representative of Italy

(*Signed*) Rose Adhiambo ARUNGU-OLENDE
Representative of Kenya

(*Signed*) Jean FEYDER
Representative of Luxembourg

(*Signed*) Jan M. V. A. DE MARCHANT et d'ANSEMBOURG
Representative of the Netherlands

(*Signed*) Martin HUSLID
Representative of Norway

(*Signed*) Eduardo A. HEART
Representative of Panama

(*Signed*) Javier PAULINICH
Representative of Peru

(*Signed*) Sedfrey A. ORDÓÑEZ
Representative of the Philippines

(*Signed*) Fernando José REINO
Representative of Portugal

(*Signed*) Chong-Ha YOO
Representative of the Republic of Korea

(*Signed*) Stanley KALPAGE
Representative of Sri Lanka

(*Signed*) Peter OSVALD
Representative of Sweden

(*Signed*) Ramiro PIRIZ-BALLON
Representative of Uruguay

(*Signed*) Diego ARRIA
Representative of Venezuela

International Organization for Migration observer States:

(*Signed*) Eduard KUKAN
Representative of Czechoslovakia

(*Signed*) Katsumi SEZAKI
Representative of Japan

(*Signed*) Aivars BAUMANIS
Representative of Latvia

(*Signed*) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Representative of Morocco

(*Signed*) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Representative of Pakistan

(*Signed*) Robert MROZIEWICZ
Representative of Poland

(*Signed*) Valeriu FLOREAN
Representative of Romania

(*Signed*) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Representative of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) Juan Antonio YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Representative of Spain

(*Signed*) Mustafa AKSIN
Representative of Turkey

(*Signed*) TRINH XUAN LANG
Representative of Viet Nam

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

In the aftermath of the Second World War, interested States recognized the need for an international migration mechanism to deal with the problem of displaced persons and refugees in Europe, as well as with future refugee movements, and with the orderly migration of nationals from Europe. They considered that there should be an international organization with a technical-operational mandate that would, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Furnish special migration services to ensure the smooth accomplishment of migratory movements and the settlement of the migrants in their countries of adoption;

(*b*) Promote the cooperation of Governments and international organizations in the field of migration;

(*c*) Make all necessary arrangements for the transfer of migrants and refugees to countries of immigration and resettlement.

The International Organization for Migration was founded on 5 December 1951 by the Migration Conference, held at Brussels. It started its operations in early 1952 as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

A constitution was adopted on 19 October 1953 and came into force on 30 November 1954.

The organization had been created to deal with issues which, in 1951, appeared to be of a temporary nature. Over the years, however, it became evident that problems related to the voluntary or forced movement of people were increasing. The organization progressively assumed an important role in addressing some of the most urgent problems the international community was facing. The issues the organization was asked to deal with changed in character and also came to cover a broader geographical area. Accordingly, the functions of the organization were adjusted to meet new needs and developments in the field of migration.

In 1979, the Council (comprised of all member States) concluded that the organization should provide its services on a universal basis, in recognition of the fact that its activities outside Europe had significantly increased, both as a result of the dramatic growth of the refugee and displaced persons phenomenon worldwide and the broader acceptance of the concept that migration was an effective means for the transfer of technology through human resources.

In November 1984, the Council approved the principle of an updating of the 1953 Constitution. The purpose was to enhance the mandate and scope of activities of the organization, as well as to transform a de facto situation into a *de jure* situation, thereby giving full strength to the various resolutions adopted by the organization's governing bodies over the years. Another purpose was to ensure the continued effectiveness of the organization in view of new challenges in the field of migration.

On 20 May 1987, the Council adopted the proposed amendments to the Constitution, recognizing, in particular:

(*a*) That to ensure an orderly migration, migration services may be needed throughout the world in a variety of circumstances, such as temporary migration, return migration and intraregional migration, and concern a variety of people, such as refugees, displaced persons, labour migrants and highly skilled migrants;

(*b*) The link between migration and development, *inter alia*, through the transfer of qualified human resources, which may stimulate the creation of new economic opportunities in receiving countries;

(*c*) The role of the organization as a universal forum to promote research and international consultation on migration issues, so as to understand the causes and consequences of migration, to analyse the specific needs of migrants and to look for practical solutions;

(*d*) That the needs of developing countries should be taken into account;

(*e*) The need for close cooperation among international organizations involved in this field, with a view to facilitating the coordination of international activities and based on the mutual respect of their competences.

In recognition of these changes, and to be in keeping with the universal mandate of the organization, the Council also decided to change the name to that of International Organization for Migration.

The amendments, adopted by the Council in May 1987, entered into force on 14 November 1989 when two thirds of the member States had formally notified the organization of their ratification.

The objective of the International Organization for Migration is to ensure, throughout the world, the orderly migration of persons who are in need of international migration services. To meet its objective, the organization carries out the following functions:

(*a*) The handling of orderly and planned migration of nationals who desire to migrate to countries where they may achieve self-dependence through their employment and live with their families in dignity and self-respect. National migration from traditional emigration countries or to traditional immigration countries is one of the oldest functions entrusted to the organization;

(*b*) The transfer of qualified human resources, including members of their family, who are thus in a position to contribute to the development of the receiving countries. Migration of qualified human resources will be increasingly in demand. It can take various forms, such as return of skilled personnel (including that of former refugees), selective migration, provision of integrated experts, labour reinsertion, horizontal technical cooperation in the field of human resources, or migration of investors;

(*c*) The organized transfer of refugees, displaced persons and other individuals in need of international migration services. The orderly migration of refugees, displaced persons, and members of their families was also one of the key functions entrusted to the organization at its inception;

(*d*) The provision to States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations of a forum to exchange views, discuss experiences, devise measures and promote cooperation and coordination of efforts on international migration issues.

In carrying out its activities, the International Organization for Migration works closely with a variety of governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. These range from national authorities and United Nations organs and agencies, such as the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Volunteers, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, to regional intergovernmental organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States and the European Economic Community, and to non-governmental organizations, such as the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross. In the latter category, a number of national and international voluntary agencies involved in refugee and migration matters have particularly close working relations with the International Organization for Migration. The International Organization for Migration also participates as an Executing Agency in the work coordinated by the Office of the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran border areas.

The International Organization for Migration is composed of forty-six member States: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia.

The following thirty-five States have observer status: Albania, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe and Malta.

The member States of the International Organization for Migration are of the view that their organization could benefit greatly from an observer relationship with the General Assembly and also contribute to the activities of the Organization.

Accordingly, the International Organization for Migration requests that it be granted observer status in the General Assembly on terms similar to those that have been prescribed in respect of other associations of States.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.6 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the International Organization for Migration to intensify its cooperation with the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to invite the International Organization for Migration to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

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*Document A/47/L.6/Add.1 was issued to add 16 States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 16 October 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.6 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/4.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 139

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 139: Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

*For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 72nd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/191

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*14 August 1992*]

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to address you, upon instructions from our Governments, to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is annexed to the present letter.

(*Signed*) Ernst JAAKSON
Representative of Estonia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Aivars BAUMANIS
Representative of Latvia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Algimantas GURECKAS
Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

After regaining their independence, the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were admitted to membership in the United Nations in 1991, during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, as sovereign and independent States. One year later, foreign military forces remain stationed on the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without their consent. The Governments of the Baltic States consider the presence of these foreign military forces to be a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.[1] The Governments of the Baltic States request, in accordance with Article 11 of the Charter of the United Nations, that the matter of the complete withdrawal of these foreign military forces from their territories should be included as a separate item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

The leaders of the Group of Seven industrial powers stated in Munich, on 7 July 1992, that a State, despite economic difficulties,

> ". . . must not be allowed to hinder the application of the principle of international law to the effect that military forces may not be stationed on the territory of another State without its consent."

The Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have attempted to secure the complete withdrawal of the foreign military forces on their territories through regional efforts. In Helsinki, on 10 July 1992, the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe declared as follows:

> "We express support for efforts by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to remove, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations, the problems that remain from the past, like the stationing of foreign armed forces on the territories of the Baltic States without the required consent of those countries.
>
> "Therefore, in line with basic principles of international law and in order to prevent any possible conflict, we call on the participating States concerned to conclude, without delay, appropriate bilateral agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of such foreign troops from the territories of the Baltic States."

Since the statement of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania each have continued to conduct their bilateral negotiations on the subject of the complete withdrawal of the foreign military forces from their territories.[2] To date, these negotiations have been largely unsuccessful.

The Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, concerned with the threat to international peace and security arising from the presence of foreign troops on their territories and mindful that the United Nations has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, request the support of the United Nations for efforts to conclude, without delay, appropriate agreements for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States.

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[1] See S/23287, S/23756, S/23864, S/24015, S/24139 and S/24236; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23287; ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23756; ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, documents S/23864, S/24015 and S/24139; and ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24236.

[2] See S/23590 and S/23591; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, documents S/23590 and S/23591.

The inclusion of this matter in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly would constitute a timely application of preventive diplomacy in a region where the maintenance of international peace and security may be threatened.

The Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania suggest that the agenda item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States" be referred to the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.19

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*16 November 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States",

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role to play in, and responsibility for, the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling with particular satisfaction that independence was restored in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania through peaceful and democratic means,

Recognizing that the stationing of foreign military forces on the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without the required consent of those countries is a problem remaining from the past that must be resolved in a peaceful manner,

Welcoming recent agreements on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territory of Lithuania,

Welcoming also the bilateral talks on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia,

Concerned about the continuing absence of any agreements for the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111), pursuant to the statement of 31 January 1992 adopted at the conclusion of the meeting held by the Security Council at the level of heads of State and Government,[3]

Mindful that the timely application of preventive diplomacy is the most desirable and efficient means to ease tensions before they result in conflict,

Welcoming the "Helsinki Document 1992—The Challenges of Change", in particular paragraph 15, agreed upon at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992 (A/47/361-S/24370),

Recognizing that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security,

Recognizing also that regional organizations participating in complementary efforts with the United Nations may encourage States outside the region to act supportively,

1. *Expresses support* for the efforts made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to remove the foreign military forces stationed on the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania without the required consent of those countries, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations;

2. *Calls upon* the States concerned, in line with the basic principles of international law and in order to prevent any possible conflict, to conclude without delay appropriate agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States".

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[3] S/23500; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23500.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.19. For the final text, see resolution 47/21.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/475-S/24596	Letter dated 28 September 1992 from the representative of Latvia to the Secretary-General	
A/47/640-S/24774	Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the Secretary-General	
A/47/754	Letter dated 3 December 1992 from the representative of Lithuania to the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 140

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 140: Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*

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Document A/47/L.11 and Add.1: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution 2

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 49th and 50th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/47/192

Czechoslovakia: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*14 August 1992*]

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, for the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is annexed to this request.

(*Signed*) Jaroslav SUCHMAN
Representative of
the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The question of interaction between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe acquired a new dimension after the Conference Summit held at Helsinki in early July 1992.

The opening of a fundamental discussion relating to ways of coordination between the two bodies has been recently emphasized by the developments in the former Yugoslavia, namely, by the suggestion of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, that the Conference consider what role it could play in responding to peace-keeping requirements in the former Yugoslavia, in particular whether it would be in a position to establish and manage a mechanism for supervising the heavy weapons of the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These questions represent just two concrete elements of the discussion that should take place in the United Nations relating to this issue and which should embrace the philosophical as well as concrete aspects of the mutual interaction between the United Nations and the Conference.

It is in the same context that a meeting on a working level with the participation of the representatives of the Conference, the European Communities, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Council of Europe, the Western European Union and the United Nations is to take place in September to discuss the idea of an interlocking system of main European and transatlantic institutions in the light of the conclusions of the 1992 Helsinki Summit.

The title of the new agenda item of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly should read "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

DOCUMENT A/47/L.11 AND ADD.1*

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the declaration by the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security (see A/47/361-S/24370, annex),

Recalling the documents of the Conference, in particular the Final Act, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe,[1] the Prague Document on Further Development of the Institutions and Structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (A/47/89-S/23576, annex II), the Vienna Document 1992 on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and the Helsinki Document 1992 (A/47/361-S/24370, annex),

Noting the role that the Conference plays in promoting democratic values and institutions and human rights, the development of the capabilities of the Conference in early warning, conflict prevention, conflict management and security cooperation, including peace-keeping and initiatives in the Conference for further enhancing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, and other developments in the Conference process,

Noting also that the new tasks before the Conference require enhanced coordination and cooperation with international organizations, in particular the United Nations,

1. *Stresses the need* for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

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*Document A/47/L.11/Add.1 was issued to add 10 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] A/45/859, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.11 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/10.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/808-S/24986	Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Third Meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Stockholm on 14 and 15 December 1992	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 141

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 141: Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan*

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Document A/47/L.25/Rev.1 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen: revised draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 73rd and 91st meetings; and ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 47th meeting, and corrigendum.

DOCUMENT A/47/193

Afghanistan: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*14 August 1992*]

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan", for consideration in plenary meeting.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and the explanatory memorandum distributed as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Abdul Rahim GHAFOORZAI
Representative of the Islamic State of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The fourteen years of war in Afghanistan resulting from the Communist takeover and subsequent Soviet armed aggression of 1979 finally ended on 29 April 1992. An Islamic State that reflects the will and aspirations of the Afghan people is now established in the country.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan came to power in a country which was rendered physically devastated, psychologically battered, economically depleted and politically and socially disintegrated. The country, therefore, is in serious need of financial, economic and humanitarian relief assistance.

The inadequacy of financial and economic resources, which is directly related to political stability, is seriously hampering every initiative of the Islamic State that is being taken for the purpose of further consolidation of peace, tranquillity and political stability.

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan recently expressed dismay at the lack of enthusiasm from the international community in responding urgently to meet the $180 million target proposed by the Secretary-General as emergency assistance in his appeal on 5 June 1992. So far, almost $40.5 million has been received in response to that appeal. Some countries did respond positively, which has been appreciated by the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

Owing to the lack of adequate international attention, the Islamic State of Afghanistan is seizing the forthcoming regular session of the General Assembly as an opportunity to explain to the international community the problems regarding the lack of resources needed for reconstruction and emergency relief assistance. The forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly will serve also as an occasion to present the magnitude and the scope of the destruction in every sphere of life of the nation.

To this end, the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan is proposing, on the basis of rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan" in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the Assembly.

To enable the international community to have a better picture of the actual magnitude and dimensions of the destruction, the authorities will have an opportunity, during the forthcoming debate on the said item, to present an exhibition, using available audio-video materials, that will portray the consequences of fourteen years of war.

The Member States are aware that, within the emergency relief assistance programme regarding the repatriation of refugees, the United Nations apportions $132.00 for each returnee. This amount is adequate to enable a refugee to return, but is not enough for sustenance purposes.

As is already clear from the destructive nature of war, the refugees, while returning home, will face nothing but open deserts and the expected harsh realities of winter. For the most part, safety zones or survival shelters have been obliterated throughout the country. As a land-locked country, Afghanistan, whose meagre resources are dependent mostly on agricultural products, is left with almost no cultivatable land. At present, there exists no budget to provide grain or any other seeds for what is often termed as agricultural infrastructure.

In the meantime, it should be pointed out that most of the country's cultivatable areas have been seriously affected by napalm and landmines. Aside from this, the mujahidin (holy warriors) had very little time, for they were all engaged in a national uprising against the occupation of their country. Additionally, factories, electric dams, bridges, highways and the transportation infrastructure, as the backbone of the country's economic lifeline, were virtually destroyed. Most important, commerce has come to a complete halt nation-wide, and inflation skyrocketed accordingly.

To enable the Islamic State of Afghanistan to reconstruct this war-torn country, one of the poorest among the least developed countries, assistance and resources are required from the international community.

The forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, which is considered the highest platform of this world family, is the only source where the needy nation of Afghanistan, as a peace-loving nation, could make its overtures for international assistance for its reconstruction and economic and social rehabilitation.

It is the General Assembly that could appreciate the enormous sacrifices of over one million Afghans for the maintenance of world peace and justice. Therefore, it is the moral obligation on the part of the General Assembly to help rebuild Afghanistan, with the cooperation of the international community, so that this long-suffering nation could be enabled to enjoy, as all other nations, peace, prosperity and the rule of law.

The Islamic State is hopeful that the international community, just as they have extended their wide support during Afghanistan's fourteen years of war to restore its political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, will continue to support the second phase of its struggle, which is to rebuild the war-torn country.

Support of this item by all those who believe in freedom, justice, human rights and the dignity of man is expected and appreciated.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.25/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Noting that the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan provides a new opportunity for reconstruction of the country,

Wishing the people of Afghanistan peace and prosperity,

Expressing the hope that the Islamic State will continue its efforts towards further stabilization of the security situation in the country, so as to contribute to the safe delivery of international aid,

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of properties and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Afghanistan caused by the fourteen years of war,

Underlining the importance of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan for the prosperity of its people, who have suffered many hardships during fourteen years of war and devastation and who have lost the chance for development throughout the conflict,

Aware that Afghanistan continues to suffer from an extremely critical economic situation as a land-locked and least developed country,

Affirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist Afghanistan in restoring basic services and in rebuilding the country,

Noting with sympathy the urgent appeal for international humanitarian assistance made to the international community by the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan,

Expressing its hope that the international community will respond adequately to the Consolidated Appeal for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan, launched by the Secretary-General on 5 June 1992 (A/47/705-S/24831, para. 32),

Thanking all Governments that have rendered assistance to Afghan refugees, in particular the Governments of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and recognizing the need for international assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Afghanistan and to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance,

1. *Encourages* the efforts of the Government and people of the Islamic State of Afghanistan towards rehabilitation and reconstruction;

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in drawing the attention of the international community to the acute problems of Afghanistan and in mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country;

3. *Urgently appeals* to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, full restoration of basic services and reconstruction of Afghanistan, having in mind the availability of the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund as referred to in paragraph 5 below;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To ensure the continued operation and further strengthening of "humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan";

**Document A/47/L.25/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

(*b*) To dispatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate the situation in the light of the war damage and destruction and to prepare a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on requirements for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country;

(*c*) To initiate a plan for mobilizing financial, technical and material assistance, including the convening of a conference of donor States and international financial institutions;

5. *Also appeals* to all Member States, in particular donor countries, to provide emergency financial assistance to the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund established in August 1988 and to consolidated appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan;

6. *Invites* the international financial institutions and specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, where appropriate, to bring the special needs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to the attention of their respective governing bodies for their consideration and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.25/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/119.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/661	Letter dated 12 November 1992 from the representative of Afghanistan to the President of the General Assembly	
A/47/L.25	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Chile, China, Cyprus, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/47/L.25/Rev.1
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/47/L.25/Rev.1	
A/C.5/47/72	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/801	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 104

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 143

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 143: The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina*

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Document A/47/L.47/Rev.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Yemen: revised draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 86th to 88th, 91st, 92nd and 112th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 150.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.47/REV.1

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Yemen: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*17 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/747),

Reaffirming its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992,

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council regarding the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other parts of the former Yugoslavia,

Appreciating all the ongoing international efforts to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly those efforts being pursued by the United Nations, the European Community, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Commending the untiring efforts and bravery of the United Nations Protection Force in securing relief operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relief and humanitarian agencies, and expressing its condemnation of the recent attacks on the United Nations Protection Force in Sarajevo by Serbian forces resulting in loss of life and injuries to some of its personnel,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia dated 6 November 1992, in which he stated, *inter alia*, that "ethnic cleansing" did not appear to be the consequence of the war, but rather its goal (see A/47/635-S/24766, annex, para. 6),

Taking note also of the report of the Special Rapporteur dated 17 November 1992, in which he stated, *inter alia*, that another factor which had contributed to the intensity of "ethnic cleansing" in areas under Serbian control was the marked imbalance between the weaponry in the hands of the Serbian and the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see A/47/666-S/24809, annex, para. 14),

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina owing to intensified aggressive acts by the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to acquire more territories by force, characterized by a consistent pattern of gross and systematic violations of human rights, a burgeoning refugee population resulting from mass expulsions of defenceless civilians from their homes and the existence in Serbian and Montenegrin controlled areas of concentration camps and detention centres, in pursuit of the abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing", which is a form of genocide,

Strongly condemning Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their continued non-compliance with all relevant United Nations resolutions,

Deeply regretting that the sanctions imposed by the Security Council have not had the desired effect of halting the aggressive acts by Serbian and Montenegrin irregular forces and the direct and indirect support of the Yugoslav People's Army for the aggressive acts in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (see A/47/605-S/24743),

Convinced that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive actions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to oblige Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour,

Reaffirming also that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Chapter VII, Article 51, of the Charter, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security,

Determined to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to preserve its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity;

2. *Strongly condemns* Serbia, Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their non-compliance with existing resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the London Peace Accords of August 1992;[1]

3. *Demands* that Serbia and Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately cease their aggressive acts and hostility and comply fully and unconditionally with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, General Assembly resolution 46/242 and the London Peace Accords of August 1992;

4. *Demands* that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Yugoslav People's Army still in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

5. *Demands also* that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Croatian Army that may be in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that are already not operating in accord with the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of that Government, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

6. *Supports* the consideration by the Security Council of the immediate enforcement of Council resolution 781 (1992) banning all military flights over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. *Urges* the Security Council, within its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, to again call upon the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to comply with all relevant resolutions and to bring to an end the aggressive acts against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to implement and enforce all existing resolutions with respect to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia and, specifically, further to consider measures, including the following, on an urgent basis, but no later than 15 January 1993:

(*a*) In the event that Serbian and Montenegrin forces fail to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to authorize Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(*b*) To exempt the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991;

8. *Also urges* the Security Council to consider taking measures to open more airports/airfields for international humanitarian relief flights, to pursue emergency airdrops as a stop-gap measure and to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes;

9. *Further urges* the Security Council to consider what resources may be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions, and calls upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and *matériel* to assist and facilitate in this effort;

10. *Urges* the Security Council to consider recommending the establishment of an ad hoc international war crimes tribunal to try and punish those who have committed war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina when sufficient information has been provided by the Commission of Experts established by Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992;

11. *Requests* the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to conclude expeditiously the work of the Working Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to report on the reasons for the lack of progress and to submit proposals to overcome obstacles in the fulfilment of their mandate by 18 January 1993;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly by 18 January 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

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[1] See S/24510; see also S/24795; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24510; and ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24795.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.47/Rev. 1 by a recorded vote of 102 to none, with 57 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 47/121.[2]

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the General Assembly decided that item 143 would remain for consideration during the session (see decision 47/467[2]). However, it concluded the work of its forty-seventh session without having taken any further action on the item.

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/483-S/24604	Letter dated 30 September 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 23 September 1992	
A/47/514-S/24638	Letter dated 7 October 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia made by the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Community at its meeting at Luxembourg on 5 October 1992	
A/47/563	Letter dated 19 October 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia made by the European Council of the European Community at its meeting at Birmingham, United Kingdom, on 16 October 1992	
A/47/605-S/24743	Letter dated 30 October 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24743
A/47/619-S/24749	Letter dated 31 October 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24749
A/47/622-S/24754	Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24754
A/47/629-S/24758	Letter dated 3 November 1992 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24758
A/47/652-S/24792	Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/47/653-S/24793	Letter dated 5 November 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/47/660-S/24798	Letter dated 12 November 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24798
A/47/707-S/24832	Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final declaration of the fifth regular session of the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, held at Nouakchott on 10 and 11 November 1992	
A/47/742-S/24869	Letter dated 27 November 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/47/747	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/764-S/24929	Letter dated 25 November 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24929
A/47/765-S/24930	Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	
A/47/769-S/24939	Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24939
A/47/783-S/24959	Letter dated 14 December 1992 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24959
A/47/794-S/24978	Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/845-S/25020	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Communiqué and the Abu Dhabi Declaration, adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirteenth session, held at Abu Dhabi from 21 to 23 December 1992	
A/47/846-S/25021	Letter dated 28 December 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	
A/47/847	Letter dated 29 December 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/47/849-S/25042	Letter dated 30 December 1992 from the representative of Croatia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25042
A/47/854-S/25057	Letter dated 6 January 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25057
A/47/859-S/25087	Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25087
A/47/862-S/25089	Letter dated 10 January 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25089
A/47/866-S/25096	Letter dated 12 January 1993 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	
A/47/868-S/25114	Letter dated 15 January 1993 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25114
A/47/869	Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 47/121	
A/47/871-S/25120	Letter dated 18 January 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25120
A/47/872-S/25131	Letter dated 20 January 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25131
A/47/879-S/25194	Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25194
A/47/883-S/25246	Letter dated 5 February 1993 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25246
A/47/886-S/25259	Letter dated 9 February 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25259
A/47/889-S/25293	Letter dated 16 February 1993 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25293
A/47/894-S/25320	Letter dated 19 February 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25320
A/47/899-S/25360	Letter dated 1 March 1993 from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25360
A/47/901-S/25362	Letter dated 3 March 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25362
A/47/903-S/25372	Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/47/904-S/25375	Letter dated 5 March 1993 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25375
A/47/913-S/25474	Letter dated 25 March 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25474
A/47/918-S/25503	Letter dated 31 March 1993 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25503
A/47/920-S/25512	Letter dated 31 March 1993 from the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey to the Secretary-General	
A/47/922-S/25540	Letter dated 6 April 1993 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25540
A/47/937-S/25714	Letter dated 30 April 1993 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	
A/47/942-S/25735	Letter dated 6 May 1993 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25735
A/47/943-S/25741	Letter dated 7 May 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25741
A/47/945-S/25753	Letter dated 10 May 1993 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25753

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/958-S/25860	Letter dated 25 May 1993 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 24 May 1993	
A/47/977-S/26112	Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted at a Special Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers enlarged to the members of the Contact Group and States contributing troops to the United Nations Protection Force, held at Islamabad, Pakistan, on 12 and 13 July 1993	
A/47/978-S/26119	Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26119
A/47/979-S/26120	Letter dated 20 July 1993 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26120
A/47/981-S/26133	Letter dated 21 July 1993 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/26133
A/47/L.47	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/47/L.47/Rev.1

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 145

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 145: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 6

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 31st, 33rd, 63rd, 64th, 68th, 69th, 72nd and 74th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 76th, 99th and 110th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/47/243

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*18 September 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENTS A/47/734 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Fifth Committee

DOCUMENT A/47/734

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 145, an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 31st and 33rd meetings, on 24 and 27 November 1992, the Fifth Committee further considered the item. It had before the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (A/47/607) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/674).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's further consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.31 and 33).

4. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/47/L.3).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.3 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
OPERATION IN SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (A/47/607) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/674), *Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, by which the Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Operation in Somalia, requested the Secretary-General to deploy military observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu and agreed, in principle, to the deployment of a United Nations security force under the overall direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to provide security and to escort deliveries of humanitarian supplies,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, by which the Council, *inter alia*, approved the establishment of four operational zones in Somalia as part of the consolidated Operation in Somalia and Council resolution 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, by which the Council, *inter alia*, authorized the increase in the strength of the Operation in Somalia,

Recognizing that the costs of the Operation in Somalia are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Operation in Somalia, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation in Somalia with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ibid.);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish firm internal control on all financial transactions, including detailed and up-to-date recording and close monitoring by certifying officers and supervisory staff in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 38 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

3. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Operation in Somalia in full and on time;

4. *Affirms* that it is important that the question of the duration of the mandate of the Operation in Somalia should be resolved as soon as possible;

5. *Notes*, in this context, the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the situation in Somalia within the next six months;

6. *Decides*, at this stage, to appropriate, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 42 of the report of the Advisory Committee, a total amount of 109,652,000 United States dollars gross (107,912,800 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 17,410,000 dollars authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Somalia in accordance with paragraph 23 of his report (A/47/607);

7. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 6,953,100 dollars gross (6,741,600 dollars net) for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1992 and the amount of 102,698,900 dollars gross (101,171,200 dollars net) for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991 and 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[1]

8. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 211,500 dollars for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1992 and 1,527,700 dollars for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 approved for the Operation in Somalia;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Operation in Somalia, if necessary and pending the appropriation by the General Assembly, at a rate not to exceed 14 million dollars gross (13.7 million dollars net) per month for the initial months beginning 1 May 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the operation beyond 30 April 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period beyond 30 April 1993, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Operation in Somalia in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-seventh session;[2]

11. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 10 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

12. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in Somalia in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Operation in Somalia are administered under the authority of his Special Representative in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandates, and to include in his report on the financial performance of the Operation in

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[1] See resolution 46/221 A.

[2] See decision 47/456.

Somalia information on the arrangement made in this regard;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia".

DOCUMENT A/47/734/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*13 April 1993*]

1. The previous recommendation made by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly under agenda item 145 appears in part I of the Committee's report (document A/47/734 above).

2. At its 63rd and 64th meetings, on 5 and 8 April 1993, the Fifth Committee further considered the item. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the initial phase of the expanded size and mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (A/47/916) and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/47/SR.63, and corrigendum).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's further consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.63 and 64).

4. At the 64th meeting, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/47/L.37).

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria orally proposed an amendment to paragraph 9 of the draft resolution, by which the words "and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" would be added after the words "Slovak Republic".

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.37, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. The representatives of Japan, Austria, the United States of America and Turkey spoke in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the initial phase of the expanded size and mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (A/47/916) and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/47/SR.63, and corrigendum),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Somalia, and Council resolution 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, by which the Council expanded the size of the United Nations Operation in Somalia and authorized the mandate for the expanded Operation (United Nations Operation in Somalia II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that participated in, and made contributions to, the Unified Task Force in Somalia,

Recalling its resolution 47/41 A of 1 December 1992 on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia,

Recalling also its responsibility in considering and approving the budget of the Organization in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the deployment of the Operation in Somalia II, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the expanded Operation with the required resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Expressing concern about the financial situation of the Organization, in particular the fact that its reserves, including the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund, are almost depleted owing to the late payment of contributions by Member States,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations made in the oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ibid.);

2. *Reiterates* the concern it had expressed, in considering other peace-keeping budget estimates, about the lack of detailed budgetary information in the report of the Secretary-General, and regrets that the figures presented do not have enough justification and will need to be adjusted in the detailed budget estimates to be submitted not later than 15 June 1993;

3. *Urges* all Member States to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Operation in Somalia II promptly and in full;

4. *Decides* to continue to use the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Somalia, established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/41 A, for the Operation in Somalia II;

5. *Decides also*, as an exceptional measure, pending submission of detailed budget estimates for the Operation in Somalia II and the performance report on the United Nations Operation in Somalia by the Secretary-General, to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 300 million United States dollars for the Operation in Somalia II

for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1993, and notes that this appropriation takes into account the unencumbered balance of appropriation remaining in the Special Account;

6. *Decides further* to take into account the amount of 300 million dollars appropriated in paragraph 5 above against the full assessments to be levied on Member States upon the approval of the total cost estimates of the Operation in Somalia II;

7. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to assess the amount of 300 million dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1993 and to apportion that amount among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991 and 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, and taking into account the scale of assessments set out in Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and the rates of assessment adopted by Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

8. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993 in the context of the detailed budget estimates to be submitted no later than 15 June 1993;

9. *Decides further* to establish the contributions of the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Operation in Somalia II in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for those Member States at its forty-eighth session;

10. *Invites* the new Member States mentioned in paragraph 9 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible but not later than 15 June 1993 detailed cost estimates for the Operation in Somalia II for the entire mandate period through 31 October 1993, taking into account the views and observations of Member States in the Fifth Committee, and to report at that time on the actual expenditure for the Operation;

12. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in Somalia II in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

13. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the fund established pursuant to Security Council resolution 794 (1992) in accordance with paragraph 15 of Council resolution 814 (1993);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Operation in Somalia II are administered under the authority of his Special Representative in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandates.

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*DOCUMENT A/47/734/ADD.2**

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*9 September 1993*]

1. The previous recommendations made by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly under agenda item 145 appear in parts I and II of the report of the Committee (documents A/47/734 and Add.1 above).

2. At its 68th, 69th, 72nd and 74th meetings, on 18, 23, and 27 August and 3 September 1993, the Fifth Committee further considered the item. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (A/47/916/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/984).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's further consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (C.5/47/SR.68, 69, 72 and 74).

4. At the 74th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/47/L.43).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.43 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the initial phase of the expanded size and mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (A/47/916/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/984),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Somalia,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, by which the Council expanded the size of the United Nations Operation in Somalia and authorized the mandate for the expanded Operation (United Nations Operation in Somalia II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993, and Council resolution 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993, by which the Council reaffirmed that the Secretary-General was authorized under resolution 814 (1993) to take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks and to establish the effective authority of the Operation in Somalia II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment,

Recalling Security Council resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

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* Incorporating document A/47/734/Add.2/Corr.1, dated 18 November 1993.

Expressing its appreciation to those countries which participated in, and made contributions to, the Unified Task Force in Somalia,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Operation in Somalia II are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Operation in Somalia II, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation in Somalia II with the required resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Expressing concern about the financial situation with regard to the activities of the Operation in Somalia II owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears,

Also expressing concern about the delays in submission of budget documents until well into the financial period of the Operation in Somalia II, which have contributed to the financial difficulties of the Operation,

Expressing deep concern about the adverse effect that the deteriorating financial situation has on reimbursement to troop contributors, placing an additional burden on these countries and putting at risk the continuing supply of troops to the Operation in Somalia II and, consequently, the success of the Operation,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ibid.), subject to the terms of the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Operation in Somalia II is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy, to improve management, and to include in his report on the item to the General Assembly information on steps taken in this regard;

3. *Regrets* the absence of any reimbursements to countries contributing troops to the Operation in Somalia II and requests the Secretary-General to undertake all efforts to ensure that such reimbursements are expedited;

4. *Urges* all Member States to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in Somalia II promptly and in full;

5. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 256,201,100 United States dollars gross (251,119,100 dollars net) for the Operation in Somalia II for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993, in addition to the 300 million dollars already appropriated in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/41 B of 15 April 1993;

6. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 256,201,100 dollars gross (251,119,100 dollars net) for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, and taking into account the scale of assessments set out in Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

7. *Decides further* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 6 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 66,201,100 dollars gross (64,981,100 dollars net) for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993;

8. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 6 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the remaining estimated staff assessment income of 5,082,000 dollars for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993 approved for the Operation in Somalia II;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in Somalia II at a rate not to exceed 82.7 million dollars gross (81,380,000 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Operation beyond 31 October 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

10. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, no later than 8 February 1994, budget proposals, including revised estimates for the period the Security Council might have decided to continue the mandate of the Operation in Somalia II beyond 31 October 1993, as well as budget proposals for the subsequent period of six months;

11. *Decides* to establish the contributions of Andorra, Eritrea and Monaco to the Operation in Somalia II in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-eighth session;

12. *Invites* the new Member States mentioned in paragraph 11 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

13. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in Somalia II in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

14. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the fund established pursuant to Security Council resolution 794 (1992) in accordance with paragraph 15 of Council resolution 814 (1993).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/47/734, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 47/41 A.[3]

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 15 April 1993, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/47/734/Add.1, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 47/41 B.[4]

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 14 September 1993, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part III of its report (A/47/734/Add.2, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 47/41 C.[4]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

[4] Ibid., vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/607	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/674	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/47/916 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the initial phase of the expanded size and mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia	
A/47/984	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/47/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/47/734, paras. 4 and 6
A/C.5/47/L.37	*Idem*	See A/47/734/Add.1, paras. 4 and 8
A/C.5/47/L.43	*Idem*	See A/47/734/Add.2, paras. 4 and 6

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Official Records

Agenda item 146

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 146: Emergency assistance to Pakistan*

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Document A/47/L.2 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

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*For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 28th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/244

Pakistan: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*1 October 1992*]

LETTER DATED 30 SEPTEMBER 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit herewith a request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, for the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to Pakistan", for priority consideration by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning the request is annexed hereto.

(*Signed*) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. During the second week of September 1992, unprecedented rainfall occurred in the northern areas of Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The intensity of the rain was the highest ever experienced in that region.

2. The rains led to exceptionally high flows in the catchment areas of rivers in Pakistan, leading to extensive floods and colossal damage. Thousands of villages have been inundated. Floods and landslides have swept away many bridges, roads, railway tracks, as well as the telecommunication network. The Karakoram Highway, which links Pakistan with China, has been badly damaged and closed for traffic. The exact number of casualties is not yet known, but it is estimated to be very high. The exact extent of the damage cannot be evaluated at present. However, the damage in financial terms is estimated at more than US$ 1 billion. The extent of damage is so tremendous that restoration work will take several years and will entail a very high cost.

3. A preliminary summary of the major damages and losses sustained during the torrential rains and floods is given below:

(*a*) Persons dead or missing:	1,022
(*b*) Houses damaged or destroyed:	176,117
(*c*) Persons displaced:	6,000,000
(*d*) Heads of cattle and goats/sheep lost:	122,000

4. The Government of Pakistan is taking all possible measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people affected by the floods.

5. In view of the extent of the loss of life and widespread damage caused by the torrential rains and floods in Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan would appreciate it if the proposed item entitled "Emergency assistance to Pakistan" is included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly and considered directly in plenary meeting on an urgent basis.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.2 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*6 October 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in Pakistan caused by the unprecedented floods in that country,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to provide relief and emergency assistance to the people affected by the flood,

Noting that the earnest efforts of the Government of Pakistan to promote economic growth and development will be hampered by this calamity,

1. *Declares its solidarity* with the Government and the people of Pakistan in this hour of trial;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to provide speedy relief to the flood victims from national resources;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the international community to supplement the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in relief operations and emergency assistance;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the Government authorities, to assist in the rehabilitation efforts of the Government of Pakistan;

5. *Requests* all States and international organizations and other intergovernmental agencies to extend emergency support to Pakistan to alleviate the plight of the afflicted people of Pakistan, including their economic and financial burden.

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*Document A/47/L.2/Add.1 was issued to add 18 States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 28th plenary meeting, on 7 October 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.2 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/2.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

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Agenda item 147

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 147: Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/47/245

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*2 October 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of an additional item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

2. The inclusion in the agenda of the item is to allow the General Assembly to consider and approve final appropriations and estimates of income for the biennium on an *ex post facto* basis, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 46/184 C of 20 December 1991.

DOCUMENTS A/47/826 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

DOCUMENT A/47/826

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 December 1992*]

1. At its 26th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 147, the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 47th and 50th meetings, on 17 and 19 December 1992. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the request for final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 on an *ex post facto* basis (A/C.5/47/77). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (A/47/7 and Add.1-17, annex, paras. 81-86). Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.47 and 50). At its 50th meeting, the Committee, on the proposal of its Chairman, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it adopt a decision on the item (see para. 3 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

(*a*) Accepts the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with regard to unliquidated obligations;

(*b*) Decides to revert to the question of the final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 at its resumed forty-seventh session.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 47th, 50th, 55th, 66th, 71st and 76th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 93rd and 110th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 106.

DOCUMENT A/47/826/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*13 September 1993*]

1. The previous recommendation made by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly under agenda item 147 appears in part I of the Committee's report (document A/47/826 above).

2. The Fifth Committee continued its consideration of the item at its 55th, 66th, 71st and 76th meetings, between 10 March, 21 April, 26 August and 10 September 1993. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the request for final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 on an *ex post facto* basis (A/C.5/47/77/Add.1 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/915 and Corr.1).

3. The comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's further consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.55, 66, 71 and 76).

4. At its 76th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it adopt a decision on the item (see para. 5 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

The General Assembly

(*a*) Postpones a decision on the item to its forty-eighth session;

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to provide full information on all aspects of supernumeraries and on consultants in the final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and to submit his proposals with regard to supernumeraries in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in part I of its report(A/47/826, para. 3). For the final text, see decision 47/453 A.[1]

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 14 September 1993, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/47/826/Add.1, para. 5). For the final text, see decision 47/453 B.[2]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

[2] Ibid, vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/7 and Add.1-17	First to eighteenth reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/47/915 and Corr.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the request for final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 on an *ex post facto* basis	
A/C.5/47/77 and Add.1 and Add.1/ Corr.1	Reports of the Secretary-General on the request for final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 on an *ex post facto* basis	

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Agenda item 148

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 148: Emergency assistance to the Philippines*

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Action taken by the General Assembly 2

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*For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/246

Philippines: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1992*]

LETTER DATED 7 OCTOBER 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit hereby a request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, for the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the Assembly of an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to the Philippines", for its priority consideration in plenary meeting.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is annexed hereto.

(*Signed*) Narcisa L. ESCALER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. Mount Pinatubo volcano, which first erupted on 16 June 1991 after having been dormant for over 600 years, continues to wreak havoc and destruction in Central Luzon. As at 6 October 1992, Alert Level 5, meaning "eruption is in progress", remains in effect over the affected areas.

2. The gravest and immediate threats to life and property, however, come from lahar flows and flash flooding of heavily silted rivers, exacerbated by a spate of typhoons that have struck the northern Philippines. Of the 5.6 billion cubic metres of ash and other pyroclastic debris left in the wake of the 1991 eruptions, only some 2 billion cubic metres have so far washed down the slopes of the volcano. Vital infrastructures, including the MacArthur Highway and the North Luzon Expressway, which lie tens of kilometres from the volcano and are the major links between northern Luzon and the capital, are threatened and may have to be abandoned.

3. The most recent eruptions, confounded by three successive typhoons, spawned lahar flows and flash floods that left, as at 9 September, 36 persons dead, 10 injured, 15 missing and over 939,000 displaced, and over 6,350 homes destroyed or damaged. As at 5 October, total crop damage amounted to over 5 billion pesos. Some 1,254 hectares of land planted with rice, 1,476 hectares planted with sugarcane and 87 hectares planted with vegetables were damaged. Some 4,851 heads of livestock were lost.

4. The above-mentioned preliminary property losses are in addition to those caused by the 1991 eruptions, namely:

Number of homes destroyed	37,844
Number of homes damaged	67,271
Value of damages to infrastructure	3.4 billion pesos
agriculture	1.7 billion pesos
military facilities	3.8 billion pesos
other private properties	0.4 billion pesos

In addition, immense damage to and destruction of irreplaceable national monuments, for example, centuries-old churches and historic sites, were sustained.

5. The Government of the Philippines continues to take all possible measures to alleviate the suffering of the people affected.

6. Urgent international assistance is vitally needed.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.8 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/177 of 19 December 1991 on emergency assistance to the Philippines,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in the Philippines caused by the massive mudflows from the volcanic ash deposits of the recent eruptions of Mount Pinatubo volcano,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure, as well as the mounting needs of hundreds of thousands of displaced persons,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Government of the Philippines to provide relief and emergency assistance to the people affected by the mudflows and recent volcanic eruptions,

Noting that the earnest efforts of the Government of the Philippines to promote economic growth and development will be hampered by this continuing calamity,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the efforts of the Government of the Philippines in relief operations and emergency assistance;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the Government authorities, to assist in the rehabilitation efforts of the Government of the Philippines;

3. *Requests* all States and international organizations to extend, on an urgent basis, further support to the Philippines in ways that would alleviate, for the duration of the emergency and the ensuing rehabilitation process, the economic and financial burden borne by the Philippine people.

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*Document A/47/L.8/Add.1 was issued to add 21 States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.8 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/7.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 150

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 150: International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

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*For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 93rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/248

Nicaragua: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 November 1992*]

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters" in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, for consideration as a matter of urgency in plenary meeting.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is annexed to this request.

(*Signed*) Roberto MAYORGA-CORTÉS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Explanatory memorandum

Background of the request

1. In her speech before the General Assembly on 21 September 1992, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, President of Nicaragua, stressed "the urgent need for special and total cooperation from the United Nations system in the social and economic reconstruction of Nicaragua". Accordingly, she asked for "the international community's support for this United Nations programme" because the situation had become worse this year as a result of terrible natural disasters. That formal request for assistance by President Chamorro is the reason for this memorandum.

Need for united collective action by the United Nations

2. It should be borne in mind that after emerging from a far-ranging war, Nicaragua finds itself without a systematic collective United Nations presence to support it during the transition to a new political reality characterized by democracy and reconciliation and gradual progress towards a market economy. Consequently, Nicaragua is especially eager that United Nations programmes and projects should demonstrate a more efficient and effective United Nations presence in the country and that the Organization should take measures that will maximize the cooperation provided by other bilateral and multilateral sources.

3. In the circumstances, it is with a deep sense of urgency that we look forward to the united and collective presence of the United Nations system in Nicaragua in conformity with the approaches and measures adopted by the Secretary-General in other countries going through the transition process. The transition from a situation which for almost a decade constituted a threat to international peace and security and was the focus of world attention to a situation of reconciliation and restoration of internal harmony compatible with democracy and development will inevitably be fragile and uncertain without a firm, united collective United Nations presence. An ongoing international effort will be needed to ensure that the process of change initiated in Nicaragua is irreversible.

Implications of armed conflicts and natural disasters

4. Between 1977 and 1990, Nicaragua experienced a political-military upheaval of great magnitude that had an adverse effect on living standards, the system of production and the evolution of the principal socio-economic variables. The deteriorating conditions in the country were further aggravated by a virtually uninterrupted series of natural disasters.

5. By the latter part of 1992, those factors had combined to bring about an economic recession never experienced before. For instance, World Bank official estimates indicate that the per capita gross do-

mestic product was US$ 340[1] in 1991, equivalent to the level of the fifties and 50 per cent lower than the 1978 estimate.

6. Add to that the enormous loss of life, the substantial damage to the infrastructure and the human, economic and social implications of massive population displacement and relocation that shattered the social and economic stability of the country, increased unemployment and delayed the return to normalcy of productive activities.

7. All that had a negative impact on people and institutions, human resources training, the financial and trade systems, tourism, the ability to attract investment, regional and territorial development and the urban environment of the main cities. The situation is particularly serious in rural areas where uncertainty and instability continue to prevail, mainly owing to disputes about land tenure and ownership.

8. In the past decade, the value of export commodities declined by 40 per cent and the real wages of workers dropped by over 85 per cent. Overt unemployment rose to 40 per cent of the economically active population, inflation spiralled to dizzying heights and consumption experienced a spectacular decline.

9. Today Nicaragua is one of the poorest countries in Latin America. Studies by the United Nations Development Programme indicate that in 1985, 70 per cent of the population or 2.6 million people (54.8 per cent in urban areas and 85.9 per cent in rural areas) were living in poverty. Some 40 per cent of that total is made up of people living below the poverty level. Between 1980 and 1990 the total population increased by 42 per cent and reached 3.9 million.

10. The Government's efforts to effect economic and social improvements have been seriously impeded by the economic and social uncertainty associated with the consequences of the war and the adverse effects of the natural disasters that have devastated the country in the past three years. That uncertainty has had a negative impact on achievement of the main objectives of the short- and medium-term national development strategy.

Recent natural disasters

11. The natural disasters that have most recently jeopardized the Government's efforts to stabilize the economy, promote economic adjustment with a human face, and create favourable conditions for reactivating production and initiating a growth phase include the following:

(*a*) The floods of July 1991, which devastated the Atlantic region of Nicaragua. Those floods were the result of unprecedented levels of rainfall, which caused the rivers to rise, produced severe landslides and destroyed crops, affecting the daily lives of thousands of people.

(*b*) In April 1992, Cerro Negro volcano erupted, affecting the departments of León and Chinandega, on the Pacific coast, where over 500,000 people live; of these, 150,000 were within the radius of action of the volcano, which is located in one of the most productive regions of the country. Immediate material damage has been estimated at $4 million, but the longer-term damage was even greater.

(*c*) On 1 September 1992, a huge tidal wave (tsunami) registering 7.0 on the Richter scale destroyed the south-east Pacific coast of Nicaragua. The tidal wave caused damage all along the coastline, including the major ports of the country, and affected several coastal towns with a total population of approximately 70,000. Approximately 150 people were killed, 500 disappeared, and immediate material losses were valued at about $25 million.

Consultation, concerted action and reconciliation

12. The Government of Nicaragua has undertaken to build a national consensus with a view to achieving lasting peace and a peaceful transition to democracy. These efforts have been carried out mainly through a process of negotiations known as *concertación* (consultation and concerted action), which has made it possible to take important decisions on social and economic matters aimed at the reconstruction and economic recovery of the country. Along with the objectives of reconciliation, democracy and development, the process of consultation and concerted action is a fundamental part of the strategy for maintaining political stability and promoting economic and social democracy in Nicaragua.

Importance of international cooperation

13. The war and the natural disasters have left suffering and material damage in their wake that can only be overcome by vigorous and effective international cooperation, which will supplement the efforts carried out by the country itself over the last two years. Given the magnitude of the task, the only way to address adequately the problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction is through medium- and long-term measures, in the framework of a programme of action. This is essential to the pacification and democratization of the country, and to the success of the processes of reconciliation and rehabilitation that have been set in motion.

ANNEX II

Summary of damage caused by armed conflict and natural disasters

1. During the 15 years prior to 1990, Nicaragua experienced two intense armed conflicts; because of the magnitude of these conflicts, their consequences are still evident in the economic and social situation of the country. During the first conflict, which reached its peak during the latter part of the 1970s and culminated with the well-known events of July 1979, some 35,000 people lost their lives; at that time, that number was equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the population. The wounded were estimated at between 80,000 and 110,000; close to 150,000 people left their homes and became refugees; the number of orphans was estimated at around 40,000; and total material losses were estimated at US$ 481 million, distributed as follows: commerce, $220 million; industry, $150 million; physical and social infrastructure, $78 million; agriculture, $28 million, and other sectors, $5 million.[2]

2. During the second conflict, between 1983 and 1990, more than 54,000 Nicaraguans lost their lives or were wounded in the war; over 354,000 were displaced from their homes; 16,000 were disabled. The total number of direct victims of the war is estimated at 97,000. The external debt currently stands at around $10 billion, or approximately $2,560 per capita. This amount, which represents more than six times the gross domestic product, makes Nicaragua the most highly indebted country in the world in relative terms. The service of the debt amounts to several times the value of exports.

3. It is worthwhile pointing out that exactly 20 years ago, in December 1972, a devastating earthquake destroyed the city of Managua, causing between 25,000 and 40,000 deaths. Material damages were estimated at US$ 772 million; of that amount, approximately $620 million represented fixed capital and stocks, and $152 million, other losses. Also, in October 1988, hurricane Joan struck the Atlantic coast, causing around 200 deaths and material losses totalling US$ 840 million, $745 million of which represented direct damage to the economy of the country. In the early 1990s, the consequences of those two natural disasters are still evident in the economic and social situation of the country.

4. The reconstruction of Nicaragua is an unfinished task which deserves the resolute cooperation of the international community, to be provided in a timely and appropriate fashion. In this effort, of course, the main responsibility lies with the Nicaraguan people themselves.

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[1] World Bank, *World Tables—1992 Update*, September 1992.

[2] See *Nicaragua: Economic repercussions of recent political events*, ECLAC, August 1979 (E-CEPAL-G.1091).

DOCUMENT A/47/L.40/REV.2 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen: revised draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*18 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/15 of 20 November 1990 and 46/109 A and B of 17 December 1991 concerning the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives", in which it welcomed the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters concluded in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991, and endorsed, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the recent natural disasters are impeding Nicaragua's efforts to overcome the consequences of the war within the framework of a democracy and in the macroeconomic conditions already achieved,

Taking into account the serious consequences of the destruction of crops and of thousands of homes and the damage caused to important sectors of the national infrastructure, as well as the growing needs of thousands of displaced persons and refugees who must be incorporated into the country's economic activities,

Recognizing the efforts of the international community and the Government of Nicaragua to provide relief and emergency assistance to persons affected by the aftermath of the war, the floods, the volcanic eruption and the recent tidal wave,

Recognizing also that the intensive efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to promote economic reactivation within the framework of a process of adjustment with economic growth and development have been hindered by the aftermath of the war and natural disasters,

1. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua in the task of rehabilitation and national reconstruction, as well as in providing emergency assistance;

2. *Requests* all Member States, the international funding agencies and regional, intraregional and nongovernmental organizations to continue providing support to Nicaragua at the required levels in order both to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction and development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of that country and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide Nicaragua, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, with all possible assistance to support the consolidation of peace, in areas such as the settlement of displaced and demobilized persons and refugees, land ownership and land tenure in rural areas, direct care for war victims, mine clearance and the overcoming of difficulties in the restoration of the productive areas of the country, and, in general, a process of sustained recovery and development that will render the peace and democracy achieved irreversible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the action taken to implement the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters".

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*Document A/47/L.40/Rev.2/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.40/Rev.2 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/169.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/L.40	Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/47/L.40/Rev.2
A/47/L.40/Rev.1	Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen: revised draft resolution	*Idem*

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Official Records

Agenda item 151

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 151: Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice*

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Document A/47/249 and Add.1: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session 1

Document A/47/713: Report of the Sixth Committee 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Sixth Committee*, 38th meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/249 AND ADD.1**

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 November 1992*]

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with the provisions of rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the representatives of the countries signing this letter wish to have an additional item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

Once the new item has been placed on the agenda, the undersigned propose that it be referred for consideration to the Sixth Committee (Legal Questions) of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is annexed hereto.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Jorge VAZQUEZ
Permanent Representative of the Argentine Republic
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Oscar SERRATE CUELLAR
Permanent Representative of Bolivia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ronaldo Mota SARDENBERG
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) José Manuel OVALLE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Chile
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Juanita CASTAÑO
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Colombia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Cristian TATTENBACH
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Alcibiades HIDALGO BASULTO
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Héctor V. ALCANTARA
Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) José AYALA LASSO
Permanent Representative of Ecuador
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA-CORNEJO
Permanent Representative of El Salvador
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Julio Armando MARTINI HERRERA
Permanent Representative of Guatemala
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Juan José CUEVA MEMBREÑO
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Jorgé MONTAÑO
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

**Incorporating document A/47/249/Add.1/Corr.1 dated 24 December 1992.

(*Signed*) Roberto MAYORGA-CORTES
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Carlos AROSEMENA A.
Permanent Representative of Panama
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Hugo SAGUIER CABALLERO
Permanent Representative of Paraguay
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ricardo V. LUNA
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Pedro CATARINO
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ramiro PIRIZ-BALLON
Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Carlos A. BIVERO
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Venezuela
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

At a time when the international community is undergoing profound change, it is especially important that States comply fully with international law and, in particular, the Charter of the United Nations. It was this consideration that prompted the General Assembly to declare the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law.

In the current context, it is particularly appropriate to step up efforts to promote judicial cooperation among States, on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, fulfilment in good faith of international obligations and primacy of the rule of law.

It is especially important to avoid recourse to unilateral measures, which would jeopardize the willingness of States to cooperate in good faith to combat forms of crime that might have effects beyond national borders.

Cases of recourse to unilateral measures have been observed recently, as has a tendency to apply domestic legislation extraterritorially, involving the exercise of coercive power by one State in the territory of another, contrary to international law.

For these reasons, it is considered to be of the utmost importance to determine and specify the rules of international law which apply in this sphere, in order to prevent the entrenchment of practices which prejudice international judicial cooperation and mutual confidence among States.

To that effect, the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992, after reaffirming its commitment to respect and promote international law proclaimed at its first meeting, included in its conclusions (see A/47/356-S/24367) the decision to ask the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session to request an advisory opinion on the subject from the International Court of Justice.

In the light of the foregoing, it is deemed desirable for the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the question of the conformity with international law of certain acts involving the extraterritorial exercise of the coercive power of a State and the subsequent exercise of its criminal jurisdiction.

For all these reasons, the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly is considered a matter of urgency.

APPENDIX

Draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the need to promote acceptance of and respect for international law and its importance for fostering peaceful and friendly relations among States,

Bearing in mind the need to clarify certain legal questions relating to the extraterritorial exercise of domestic jurisdiction and to international judicial cooperation, based on respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

Convinced that an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice will contribute decisively to determining and specifying the rules of international law applicable in this sphere and will foster peaceful and friendly relations among States,

Requests, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, that the International Court of Justice give an advisory opinion on the following questions:

1. Does the conduct of a State which, directly or indirectly, arrests or apprehends a person in the territory of another State without the latter's consent, and transfers him to its own territory to subject him to its criminal jurisdiction, constitute a breach of international law?

2. If the answer to the first question is in the affirmative, what would be the international legal consequences in that case for each of those States and, possibly, for third States?

DOCUMENT A/47/713

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1992*]

1. The item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

2. At its 69th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda, as item 151, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the letter contained in document A/47/249 and Add.1 above, to which an explanatory memorandum was attached in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 38th meeting, on 25 November 1992. The summary record of this meeting is contained in document A/C.6/47/SR.38.

5. At the 38th meeting, the Chairman introduced a draft decision (A/C.6/47/L.18).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REQUEST FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly decides:

(*a*) To continue its consideration of the item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice";

(*b*) To include this item in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/47/713, para. 7). For the final text, see decision 47/416.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.6/47/L.18	Draft decision	See A/47/713, paras. 5 and 7

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 152

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 152: Convening of an international conference on Somalia*

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Document A/47/780/Add.1: Morocco: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session 2

Document A/47/L.48 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution 3

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 92nd and 112th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/47/780

Senegal: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English/French*]
[*11 December 1992*]

LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Convening of an international conference on Somalia" in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the Assembly, for consideration as a matter of urgency in plenary meeting.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is annexed hereto.

(*Signed*) Kéba Birane CISSE
Permanent Representative of Senegal
to the United Nations

ANNEX I
Explanatory memorandum

In his capacity as the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, proposed, in the course of his statement of 30 September 1992 during the general debate of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, that an international conference should be convened on Somalia.

This proposal has recently been warmly welcomed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, during their special session at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 1 and 2 December 1992, as well as by most regional groups and by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries' working group on Somalia.

In its resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992, the Security Council also emphasized the importance of convening an international conference on Somalia by requesting the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures for that purpose.

In addition, the international community is increasingly determined to support all initiatives, including those of the Secretary-General, to save Somalia. The country faces a serious threat of total disintegration if concrete and effective measures are not taken. The convening of an international conference on this question would seem to represent a culmination of such efforts.

Finally, it should be emphasized that, in making this proposal, which currently enjoys the support of the vast majority of the international community, President Abdou Diouf and his African counterparts were convinced that such a conference should:

(*a*) Fall within the framework of the action currently being undertaken in Somalia by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and all humanitarian organizations;

(*b*) Provide, subsequent to the initial stages defined by the Security Council and the Secretary-General, an appropriate framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Somali crisis which would assist the country's national reconciliation and the reconstruction of its national economy.

It is therefore of urgent importance that the General Assembly should establish forthwith the means whereby the Secretary-General may, at the appropriate time and with the support of the international community, exploit all the possibilities made available to him for the purpose of promoting a comprehensive and final settlement of this grave crisis.

The General Assembly should consider all the above reasons as sufficient to justify the inclusion in its agenda of an additional item relating to the convening of an international conference on Somalia.

ANNEX II
Revised preliminary draft resolution on the convening of an international conference on Somalia

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the tragic situation in Somalia,

Taking into account the statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 30 September 1992, *Taking note* of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 794 (1992),

Taking note also of the outcome of the Second Coordination Meeting on Somalia, held at Addis Ababa on 5 December 1992,

Realizing that, in the absence of a representative national authority or any neutral devices for conflict resolution, the political situation in Somalia requires more active international involvement to assist the Somali people to resolve their conflict,

Convinced that lasting peace, stability and unity in the country can be achieved through a process of national reconciliation culminating in a final, comprehensive, politically negotiated settlement among all the political entities and segments of the Somali people,

Deeply convinced that a final negotiated settlement of the Somali conflict is an ultimate responsibility of the Somalis themselves,

Recognizing that the idea of convening an international conference on Somalia has gained widespread acceptance and is viewed as part of the important initiatives currently being undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the international community to contribute to creating the conditions necessary for national reconciliation, peace and stability and for reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts being exerted by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa,

Stressing the need to coordinate the efforts being made by the international community towards the restoration of national unity, peace and the reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

1. *Affirms* the need for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Somali crisis;

2. *Welcomes* the idea of convening an international peace conference on Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa, governmental and non-governmental organizations, which would contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the subregion;

3. *Recognizes* that the restoration of much-needed peace and stability in Somalia must be governed, *inter alia*, by the following considerations:

(*a*) Strict observance by all the warring parties of a cease-fire under international supervision;

(*b*) Necessity for national reconciliation among the various factions, movements and groups;

(*c*) Full cooperation of all the warring parties with the United Nations peace-keeping forces following the termination of the current humanitarian operation;

(*d*) Establishment of a constituent assembly to prepare a constitution that guarantees to the people of Somalia the enjoyment of democracy, freedom and justice;

(*e*) Preparation and organization of free and fair elections in Somalia under the supervision of the international community;

(*f*) Solution of the problem of Somali refugees and internally displaced persons and returnees;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa and with the support of any other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to consider the practical modalities for convening an international peace conference on Somalia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during its forty-seventh session on this matter.

DOCUMENT A/47/780/ADD.1

Morocco: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English/French*]
[*15 December 1992*]

LETTER DATED 14 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Pursuant to the request made in a letter of 10 December 1992 (document A/47/780) by the Permanent Representative of Senegal for the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of an additional item on the situation in Somalia, I am transmitting to you herewith, for distribution to the members of the General Assembly, the text of the draft resolution adopted by the Group of African States on the matter.

(*Signed*) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative of
Morocco to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of African States
for the month of December

ANNEX

Draft resolution on the convening of an international conference on Somalia

[Same text as the draft resolution in Annex II of document A/47/780 above]

DOCUMENT A/47/L.48 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*17 December 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the tragic situation in Somalia,

Taking into account the statement made in the General Assembly by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 30 September 1992 and especially his proposal to convene an international conference on Somalia,[1]

Taking note of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

Taking note also of the outcome of the Second Coordination Meeting on Somalia, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 5 December 1992,

Realizing that lasting peace, stability and unity in the country can be achieved through a process of national reconciliation culminating in a final, comprehensive, politically negotiated settlement among all the political entities and segments of the Somali people,

Deeply convinced that a final negotiated settlement of the Somali conflict is an ultimate responsibility of the Somalis themselves,

Recognizing that the idea of convening an international conference on Somalia has gained widespread acceptance and is viewed as part of the important initiatives currently being undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the international community to contribute to creating the conditions necessary for national reconciliation, peace and stability and for reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts being exerted by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa on Somalia,

Stressing the need to coordinate the efforts being made by the international community towards the restoration of national unity and peace and the reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

1. *Affirms* the need for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Somali crisis;

2. *Welcomes* the idea of convening an international peace conference on Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa on Somalia and governmental and non-governmental organizations, which would contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the subregion;

3. *Recognizes* that the restoration of much-needed peace and stability in Somalia must be governed, *inter alia*, by the following considerations: strict observance of a cease-fire, full cooperation with United Nations peacekeeping forces, national reconciliation, assistance for refugees, displaced persons and returnees, a constitution that guarantees democracy, freedom and justice, and free and fair elections;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa on Somalia and with the support of other governmental and non-governmental organizations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia, and emphasizes the need to consider the practical modalities for convening an international conference on Somalia as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during its forty-seventh session on this matter.

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*Document A/47/L.48/Add.1 was issued to add 11 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 18th meeting.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.48 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/167.[2]

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1992, the Assembly decided that item 152 would remain for consideration during the session (see decision 47/467[2]). However, it concluded the work of its forty-seventh session without having taken any further action on the item.

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. II.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 153

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 153: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[*]

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DOCUMENT A/47/881

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*3 February 1993*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENTS A/47/906 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

DOCUMENT A/47/906

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*11 March 1993*]

1. At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 February 1993, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 153, an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 54th and 55th meetings, on 8 and 10 March 1993, the Fifth Committee considered the item. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (A/47/881/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/896).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.54 and 55).

4. At the 55th meeting, on 10 March, the representative of Portugal introduced two draft resolutions, A and B (A/C.5/47/L.32).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A and B without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (A/47/881/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/896),

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[*] For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 54th, 55th, 68th, 69th, 72nd and 74th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 97th and 110th meetings.

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Bearing in mind also Security Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, by which the Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Operation in Mozambique for a period until 31 October 1993,

Recognizing that the costs of the Operation in Mozambique are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Operation in Mozambique, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation in Mozambique with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Expresses concern* over the delays in launching and in the submission of the financing proposal for the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

2. *Regrets* that the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/881/Add.1) did not provide full and detailed information on the cost estimates of the operation;

3. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/896);

4. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in Mozambique in full and on time;

5. *Notes* that, pursuant to Security Council resolution 797 (1992), the Secretary-General is requested to submit a further report to the Council by 31 March 1993;

6. *Decides*, at this stage, to appropriate, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee, a lump sum amount of 140 million United States dollars, inclusive of the amount of 9.5 million dollars authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993, inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the United Nations Operation in Mozambique in accordance with paragraph 34 of his report;

7. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 140 million dollars for the period from 15 October 1992 to 30 June 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 of 23 December 1992, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994;[1]

8. *Decides further* to establish the contributions of the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the Operation in Mozambique in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted by the General Assembly for these Member States at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Invites* the new Member States mentioned in paragraph 8 above to make advance payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible but no later than 1 July 1993 revised and detailed cost estimates for the Operation in Mozambique for the entire mandate period, taking into account any possible adjustments in the operational plan and related decisions of the Security Council, and the financial performance of the Operation in Mozambique during the start-up period;

11. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in Mozambique in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Operation in Mozambique are administered under the authority of his interim Special Representative in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandate, and to include information on the arrangements made in this regard in his report on the financial performance of the Operation in Mozambique;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique".

B

The General Assembly

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure a more effective planning of peace-keeping operations and to undertake an urgent review of the current procedures to enable the proper and timely launching of such missions in a cost-effective and efficient manner, and to report on his efforts to the General Assembly at its current session;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the format, contents and transparency of information contained in the cost estimates for peace-keeping operations, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as approved by the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/47/906/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 September 1993*]

1. The previous recommendation made by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly under agenda item 153

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[1] See resolution 46/221 A and decision 47/456.

appears in part I of the report of the Committee (document A/47/906 above).

2. At its 68th, 69th, 72nd and 74th meetings, on 18, 23, and 27 August and 3 September 1993, the Fifth Committee further considered the item. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (A/47/969 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/985).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's further consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.68, 69, 72 and 74).

4. At the 74th meeting, the representative of Portugal introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/47/L.44).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.44 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (A/47/969 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/985),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for a period until 31 October 1993,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Operation in Mozambique are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Operation in Mozambique, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation in Mozambique with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Expressing concern about the deteriorating financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears,

Expressing deep concern about the adverse effect that the deteriorating financial situation has on reimbursement to troop contributors, placing an additional burden on these countries and putting at risk the continuing supply of troops to the Operation in Mozambique and, consequently, the success of the Operation,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ibid.), subject to the terms of the present resolution;

2. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique in full and on time;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore all possibilities in order to ensure prompt reimbursement to troop-contributing countries;

4. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Mozambique a total amount of 54 million United States dollars gross (52,785,200 dollars net) for the Operation in Mozambique for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993;

5. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 54 million dollars gross (52,785,200 dollars net) for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, and taking into account the scale of assessments set out in Assembly resolution 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

6. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,214,800 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993 approved for the Operation in Mozambique;

7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in Mozambique at a rate not to exceed 20 million dollars gross (19,439,000 dollars net) per month, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Operation beyond 31 October 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994, and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 8 February 1994, budget proposals, including revised estimates for the period the Council might have decided to continue the mandate of the Operation beyond 31 October 1993, as well as budget proposals for the subsequent period of six months;

8. *Decides* to establish the contributions of Andorra, the Czech Republic, Eritrea, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco and Slovakia to the Operation in Mozambique in accordance with the rates of assessment to

be adopted by the General Assembly for those Member States at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Invites* the new Member States listed in paragraph 8 above to make payments against their assessed contributions, to be determined;

10. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in Mozambique in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Operation in Mozambique are administered under the authority of his Special Representative in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandate, and to include information on the arrangements made in this regard in his report on the financing of the Operation.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 16 March 1993, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/47/906, para. 6). For the final texts, see resolutions 47/224 A and B.[2]

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 14 September 1993, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/47/906/Add.1, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 47/224 C.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/881/Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/896	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/47/969 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/985	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/47/L.32	Draft resolutions	See A/47/906, paras. 4 and 6, draft resolutions A and B
A/C.5/47/L.44	Draft resolution	See A/47/906/Add.1, paras. 4 and 6

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 154

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 154: Emergency assistance to Cuba*

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*For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/917

Barbados: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*31 March 1993*]

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1993 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF BARBADOS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to address you on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to Cuba".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning the request is annexed to the present letter.

(*Signed*) E. Besley MAYCOCK
Permanent Representative of Barbados
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group
of Latin American and Caribbean States

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

From the night of Friday, 12 March, onwards, the western and central provinces of Cuba were affected by an atmospheric phenomenon, identified as a cold front associated with a low pressure system, that produced winds of up to 200 kilometres per hour and waves of up to 25 feet. Eight of the 14 Cuban provinces were seriously affected on account of the high winds and violent sea-water flooding in the coastal areas, which caused loss of life and injuries, as well as a large number of displaced persons and grave damages not only to homes but also to industrial and service installations and to both staple and export crops.

Preliminary estimates of losses are over $1 billion; 5 deaths were reported, 95 people were injured and 147,680 persons were directly affected. Hundreds of thousands of persons suffered heavy losses, with tens of thousands in temporary shelters. A total of 1,484 homes were totally destroyed and 36,401 partially destroyed; 3,248 production and service installations were either destroyed or suffered widespread damage, including hospitals, schools, industries, communication lines and roads, drinking water, sanitation and food storage installations and port facilities.

Staple crops, such as bananas, other fruits and vegetables and potatoes, as well as export crops of tobacco, citrus fruits and coffee, were seriously damaged. A total of 2,810 agricultural installations were affected, and tens of thousands of head of cattle were lost. The sugar harvest, at its peak at the time of the storm, also suffered directly, while a number of finished products from the sugar industry were lost.

Industries such as those for steel production, refrigeration and industrial machinery were paralysed; a number of hotels for tourism suffered serious damage; and transport units, fishing vessels and facilities in the Port of Havana, including high-powered cranes and storage facilities, were either partially or totally destroyed.

Intense sea-water flooding also caused the loss of full stocks of antibiotics and vaccines, blood banks and laboratory facilities, among others, in hospitals in the affected areas.

Although national efforts have been fully deployed to counter the effects of the storm, with immediate emphasis on the alleviation of human suffering, and although some international aid has been received in the country, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States considers it necessary that the United Nations, through the inclusion of the corresponding item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the adoption of a resolution and the granting of direct aid, encourages the provision of massive international assistance to Cuba on account of the severity of the losses and of the widespread damage to the Cuban economy caused by this atmospheric phenomenon.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.55 AND ADD.1*

Belize, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Togo: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*8 April 1993*]

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in Cuba caused by the very severe storm that affected that country on 12 and 13 March 1993,

Noting with concern the loss of life, the destruction of thousands of dwellings and the severe damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Government and the people of Cuba to provide relief and emergency assistance to the people affected by the storm,

Noting that the continuing efforts of the Government of Cuba to promote economic growth and development will be hampered by this calamity,

1. *Declares its solidarity* with the Government and the people of Cuba in this hour of trial;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Government of Cuba to provide speedy relief to the storm victims from national resources;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the international community to supplement the relief operations and emergency assistance provided by the Government of Cuba;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the Government authorities, to assist in the rehabilitation efforts of the Government and the people of Cuba;

5. *Requests* all States and international organizations and other intergovernmental agencies to extend emergency support to Cuba for the duration of the emergency and the ensuing rehabilitation process to alleviate the plight of the afflicted people of Cuba, including their economic and financial burden.

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*Document A/47/L.55/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 15 April 1993, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.55 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 47/228.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. II.

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Official Records

Agenda item 155
ANNEXES
FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION
NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 155: Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 70th, 72nd and 76th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 110th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/955

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of two additional items in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*26 May 1993*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. Following the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 on the establishment of an International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of two additional items, entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" and "Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991", which are of an important and urgent character.

2. Owing to the nature of the first item, the Secretary-General requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee. The Secretary-General requests that the second item be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/47/1014

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 September 1993*]

1. At its 104th plenary meeting, on 28 May 1993, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 155, an item entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 70th, 72nd and 76th meetings, on 25 and 27 August, and 10 September 1993.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. The comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's discussion of the item and the replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/47/SR.70, 72 and 76).

5. At the 76th meeting, the representative of Argentina, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/47/L.49).

6. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of France, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.49 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. The representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Colombia, Japan, Brazil, Pakistan, France, Cuba, India, Uganda and Malaysia then spoke in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

The General Assembly,

Having considered Security Council resolution 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, on the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, by which the Council adopted the Statute of the International Tribunal,

Having also considered the note by the Secretariat on the financing of the International Tribunal (A/47/1002) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/980),

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee,

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ibid);

2. *Reaffirms*, in the context of Security Council resolution 827 (1993) and with respect to the financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the role of the General Assembly as set out in Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, as the organ to consider and approve the budget of the Organization, as well as the apportionment of its expenses among Member States;

3. *Expresses concern* that advice given to the Security Council by the Secretariat on the nature of the financing of the International Tribunal did not respect the role of the General Assembly as set out in Article 17 of the Charter;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to bring to the attention of the President of the Security Council the contents of the present resolution;

5. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding 500,000 United States dollars to provide for the immediate and urgent requirements of the International Tribunal for its initial activities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly and before 31 December 1993, detailed cost estimates for the International Tribunal, separate from the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, to be financed through assessed contributions and, pending a final decision on the manner of apportioning the expenses of the International Tribunal, to finance its activities through a separate account outside the regular budget;

7. *Invites* Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the International Tribunal both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

8. *Decides* to include in the draft agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 14 September 1993, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/47/1014, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 47/235.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/980	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/47/1002	Note by the Secretariat	
A/C.5/47/L.49	Draft resolution	See A/47/1014, paras. 5 and 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 156

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 156: Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991*

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DOCUMENT A/47/955

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of two additional items in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: English*]
[*26 May 1993*]

[*See annex fascicle, agenda item 155*]

DOCUMENT A/47/1003

Letter dated 20 August 1993 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly

[*Original: English*]
[*23 August 1993*]

I have the honour to transmit the text of resolution 857 (1993), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 3265th meeting, held on 20 August 1993.

Resolution 857 (1993) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

"*Having decided* to consider the nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 received by the Secretary-General before 16 August 1993,

"*Establishes* the following list of candidates in accordance with article 13 of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Georges Michel ABI-SAAB (Egypt),
Mr. Julio A. BARBERIS (Argentina),
Mr. Raphaël BARRAS (Switzerland),
Mr. Sikhe CAMARA (Guinea),
Mr. Antonio CASSESE (Italy),
Mr. Hans Axel Valdemar CORELL (Sweden),
Mr. Jules DESCHÊNES (Canada),
Mr. Alfonso DE LOS HEROS (Peru),
Mr. Jerzy JASINSKI (Poland),
Mr. Heike JUNG (Germany),
Mr. Adolphus Godwin KARIBI-WHYTE (Nigeria),
Mr. Valentin Gueorguiyevich KISILEV (Russian Federation),
Mr. Germain LE FOYER DE COSTIL (France),
Mr. LI Haopei (China),
Ms. Gabrielle Kirk MCDONALD (United States of America),
Mr. Amadou N'DIAYE (Mali),
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda NSEREKO (Uganda),
Ms. Elizabeth ODIO BENITO (Costa Rica),
Mr. Hüseyin PAZARCI (Turkey),
Mr. Moragodage Christopher Walter PINTO (Sri Lanka),
Mr. Rustam S. SIDHWA (Pakistan),
Sir Ninian STEPHEN (Australia),
Mr. Lal Chan VOHRAH (Malaysia)."

(*Signed*) Madeline K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

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*For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 111th meeting.